Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

JOSEPH W. HAMPTON,——"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—*Madison*.——Editor and Publisher

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TERMS:

The "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*" is published weekly, at *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if paid in advance; or *Three Dollars*, if not paid before the expiration of THREE MONTHS from the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure *six* subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a copy of the paper gratis;—or, a club of *ten* subscribers may have the paper one year for *Twenty Dollars* in advance.

No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any thing if he is able to pay;—and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue at least ONE MONTH before the expiration of the time paid for, will be considered a new engagement.

Original Subscribers will not be allowed to discontinue the paper before the expiration of the first year without paying for a full year's subscription.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at *One Dollar* per square for the first insertion, and *Twenty-five Cents* for each continuance—except Court and other judicial advertisements, which will be charged *twenty-five per cent.* higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, generally attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of *Five Dollars*, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

POETRY.

CHILDHOOD'S HOME.

BY J. S. LYNDE.

They told me eastern lands were green,
Where morning suns arise,
I sought a home and welcome scene,
To dwell beneath their skies.

I left my own green mountain dear,
Its blossoms and its streams,
And wandered far where skies as clear,
Could bless with equal beams.

I love to view the landscape o'er,
Of fair and flowery Maine,
But love the home of childhood more,
Its hills and smiling plain.

And when the sun in glory quits
The sky and day is done,
'Tis oft I watch each star that sits,
Or lingers o'er "sweet home."

There fancy paints the twilight hill,
The house, the tree and spring,
And childhood hours come o'er me still,
Bright scenes to memory bring.

And while my thoughts still loiter here,
And ponder past times o'er,
Fond memory brings a joy and tear,
For all I loved in yore.

So long as life shall breathe a sigh,
Or friendship feel a tear,
So long I bless that home and sky,
And love its children dear.

My native home—my native vale,
I bid you each adieu,
And every pure and pleasant gale,
From thy long hills of blue.

A. BETHUNE

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the *TAILORING BUSINESS*, in the South-east wing of Spring's brick house, where he will be ready to accommodate those who may favor him with their patronage. Being regular in the receipt of the New York and Philadelphia Fashions, his style shall not be inferior to any at the South.

☞ *Fall and Winter Fashions for* 1842-3 *just received.*

Charlotte, Sept. 27, 1842.

TRAVELLERS,

TAKE NOTICE!

TIMOTHY R. HUGHES.

HAVING obtained the MANSION HOUSE for public accommodation, informs his friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared to receive and entertain all who may favor him with their patronage.

His TABLE shall always be well and plentifully supplied with every thing the country affords, to please and satisfy the palate even of an epicure.

His BAR will be found furnished with a choice selection of Liquors, Wines and Cordials, both foreign and domestic.

His STABLES shall be constantly attended by faithful and attentive hostlers and supplied with abundant provender.

N. B. The Stage Office is kept at the Mansion House.

Charlotte, N. C., May 23, 1842. 64....6m

Notice.

I FORWARN all persons from trading for a Note given to Robert A. Parks, Guardian for Susan Stitt, of $46 50 cents due the last of December next, as the Negroes I hired proved unsound and of little use, and I don't intend to pay the said note until compelled by law.

THOMAS M'CALL.

Mecklenburg Co., Oct. 15, 1842. 82...tf

VALUABLE
AND RICH GOLD MINE AND LAND FOR SALE.

George R. Allen and wife and others, vs. John W. Belk, Robert Belk, James Barkley, } *IN EQUITY, Lancaster District.*

BY virtue of the Decree of the Court of Equity, made in the above case, July Term, 1842, I will offer for sale at Lancaster Court House, on the first Monday, (the 7th day) of November next, the following Tracts of Land, situate in the District of Lancaster.

One Tract containing 243 acres, situate on Wild Cat Creek, adjoining the lands of John Stogner, John Carnes, Neel Johnson, Ellenor Carnes and Robert Belk. Upon this tract there is a very *rich and valuable Surface Mine*, known as the Belk's Gold Mine. Near six thousand dollars worth of ore was taken from this mine by six or eight hands in about four months. The ore is so easily obtained, that very little machinery is necessary to the successful and profitable operation of this Mine.

Also, *One other Tract*, containing 379 acres, adjoining the above and John Stogner's lands—Gold has been found on this tract, and it is supposed that a rich mine will yet be discovered upon the same.

Also, *One other Tract*, containing 640 acres, bounded in part by the State line, Martin Plyler, and others.

Also, *One other Tract*, containing 718 acres, situate on both sides of the Potter Road, bounded by the lands of Dr. Smith, Thomas Nelson, H. Huey and others.

Also, *One other Tract*, containing 386 acres, situate on the waters of Turkey Quarter Creek, bounded by the lands of Benjamin Shaver, M. Clinton, Wm. McKenna and others.

Terms. A credit of 1 and 2 years for the Belk Mine. For the other tracts, a credit of 1, 2, and 3 years, the purchasers giving Bonds with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, except so much cash as will pay costs of suit. Purchasers also to pay for titles, &c.

J. H. WITHERSPOON,
Commissioner of Equity.

Commissioner's Office, Lancaster C. House, S. C.
Sept. 26, 1842. 81....4w
Printer's fee $8.

Dr. P. C. Caldwell

WOULD inform such of his friends as desire his professional services, that he has removed his Office to Mr. Johnson's brick house, two doors above the "Carolina Inn," where he may be found at all times, unless necessarily absent.

Charlotte, February 8, 1842. 48...r

Notice.

I INTEND, at the next session of the Legislature of North Carolina, to apply for the [illegible] of the posing, by lottery, of the Jamesville, or Harris Gold Mining LANDS, on the waters of Clear Creek in Mecklenburg county and elsewhere.

WILLIAM A. HARRIS.

August 25, 1842. 67--tml

MISCELLANY.

A SCENE AT FONTAINBLEAU.

Napoleon was conversing with Josephine, when one of the officers entered, and announced a young woman from Lyons. "What is her business?" "Some petition," answered De Merville, the officer.

"Show her into our presence," said Napoleon.

The officer soon re-appeared, with a lady leaning upon his arm, whose face (as much as could be scanned through the thick folds of a veil) was very beautiful. She trembled as she approached the door.

"Mademoiselle," whispered her guide, kindly pressing her hand, "take courage, but answer promptly whatever question the Emperor may propose. He detests hesitation." Then ushering her into the spacious apartment, he bowed and retired

The trembling girl, perceiving Napoleon, on whom her fondest hopes depended, forgot herself and her timidity—she thought only of *another*. Throwing herself at the feet of Napoleon, she exclaimed, in a voice choked with emotion, "Mercy! sire—I sue for mercy and pardon." She could articulate no more.

Josephine stepped from her partial concealment, and, approaching the prostrate girl, contributed more by her sympathising words of encouragement to restore the courage of the young petitioner than even the Emperor, by the graciousness of his manner, as he bade her arise. "Your petition, mademoiselle," said he.

Henriette Armand (for that was her name) looked imploringly at the Emperor, and exclaimed, "Ah! sire, I ask pardon for Louis Delmarre, who is condemned to be shot to-morrow. Oh! grant him your royal pardon."

A cloud gathered on the brow of Napoleon, as he interrupted her with—"A deserter, mademoiselle; he has twice deserted. No; he must be made an example of, for the remainder of the regiment."

"But the cause of his desertion!" cried Henriette, in agony; "he was compelled to join the army against his will."

"What was the cause of his desertion?" inquired Napoleon.

"Two weeks since," answered Henriette, "he received news that an only remaining parent, his mother, sire, was on her deathbed, and longed day and night to behold her son again. Louis knew that relief or release was impossible. His mind was closed with one thought—that she might close her eyes forever, ere they rested on a son she had loved so fondly."

"Did she die?" asked Josephine, with interest.

"No, madame," replied Henriette; "she at last recovered. But hardly had Louis received her blessing, and been folded to her arms, ere he was torn from her grasp by the officers of justice, and dragged hither. Oh! must he die? Mercy, sire, I beseech you."

"Mademoiselle," said Napoleon, apparently softened, "this was the second offence; name the first—you omitted that."

"It was," said Henriette, hesitating and coloring—"it was—that he heard I was to marry Conrad Ferrant, whom I detest as he does," added Henriette, with *naivete*.

"Are you his sister, that he feels such an interes in your fate?" asked the Emperor.

"Oh! no, sire!" said Henriette, her lovely cheek assuming still deeper the hue of the rose; "I am *only* his cousin."

"Ah! *only* his *cousin*," said Napoleon, glancing at Josephine, with a half-suppressed smile.

"Oh! sire!" cried Henriette, "recollect the anguish of his widowed mother, when she reflects that the affection of her son for her is the cause of his death! What," she continued, "can I do to save him?" and the poor girl, forgetting the presence of royalty, burst into tears.

The kind-hearted Josephine glanced at the Emperor, with eyes expressive of sympathy and pity; she noticed the working of his face, and felt at once that it was very uncertain whether Louis Delmarre was to be shot the next morning.

Napoleon approached the weeping girl—she hastily looked up, and dried her tears. "Mademoiselle," said he, "would you give your life for his? Would *you* die, could Louis Delmarre be restored to life, liberty, and his mother?"

Henriette started back, deadly pale, looked fixedly at the Emperor for a moment; then turning away, she buried her face in her hands. After a silence of some moments, Henriette looked up, an air of fixed determination rested on her face—"I am willing," said she, in a very low, calm voice.

Napoleon looked at her in surprise, as if he had not anticipated so ready an answer to his proposal: "I will see you again," said he; "in the mean time, accept such apartments for your accommodation as I shall direct."

As soon as the door closed upon the fair petitioner, Napoleon walked to the window against which Josephine was leaning, and said: "I see how it is; Louis Delmarre is the lover of this young girl. True to woman's nature, she has braved difficulty and danger to beg for his release."

"How strong must be the love she feels for him," said the Empress.

"Ah," returned he, "I have a mind to subject this same love to a severe test. Much I doubt whether she will give her life for him. Nevertheless, I will see."

"Surely," exclaimed the Empress, "you are not serious. Louis certainly can be pardoned without the death of Henriette."

Napoleon drew her nearer the window, and conversed in a low voice.

* * * * * *

Henriette stood alone in a magnificent apartment. Hours had passed unobserved, so intensely was she absorbed in reverie. A small folded paper was tightly grasped in one small hand; on it were traced these words:

"A deserter is condemned by the laws of the army to suffer death. If you wish Louis Delmarre restored to liberty, the means are in your power. Ere day dawns, he may be on his way to his mother, whom he so much loves."

"Ah," murmured Henriette, "do I not love him too?" Pressing her hand upon her heart, as if to still its tumultuous beatings, she paced the apartment. The door opened, and De Merville entered He paused ere he articulated, "Mademoiselle."

"I am ready," replied the high-souled Henriette, "my decision is made."

De Merville appeared to comprehend the import of her words. He looked upon her in reverence, as well as admiration, as she stood with the high resolve impressed upon her beautiful brow. "Follow me, Mademoiselle," said he. They traversed long corridors, and numerous suites of superb apartments; and, decending a staircase, quickly reached an outer court communicating with the guard-house. Entering this, Henriette was ushered by her guide into a small apartment, where she was soon left to herself. On a chair was flung a uniform of the regiment to which Louis belonged. On a table lay a large plumed cap. Henriette comprehended all in a moment Quickly habiting herself in the uniform, she stood before the small mirror; and, gathering up her beautiful long tresses in a knot, placed the cap upon her head. She almost uttered a cry of joy at the success of her transformation. She knew that she was to be led to the fatal ground at the morning's dawn. The bullet which would have struck Louis to the earth would pierce her heart; but she shrunk not back. Love triumphed over the timid woman's nature. "Louis's mother will bless me in her heart," she whispered. "Louis himself will never forget me! Ah! often has he sworn that he loved me better than all things besides!" Drawing a lock of raven hair from her bosom, she pressed it to her lips, and then breathed a prayer to Heaven.

Morning dawned. The sound of footsteps aroused Henriette. She started up, grasped the band of hair, awaiting the summons. The door opened; the two soldiers entered, repeating the name of Louis Delmarre; they silently led her forth to die. The soldiers, whose bullets were to pierce the heart of Louis, had taken their proper places, and only awaited the word of command from the Emperor, who was stationed at a window commanding a view of the whole scene.

"Oh!" cried Josephine, who stood by him, but concealed by the window drapery from the view of those below; "Oh! sire, I can endure it no longer; it seems too much like a dreadful reality. Mark the devoted girl. No shrinking back: she seems calmly awaiting the fatal moment."

"Stop!" cried the Emperor. "Louis Delmarre is pardoned. I revoke his sentence."

A loud burst of applause from the lips of the soldies followed this announcement. Not one of them but loved and respected their comrade. The next moment, ere they could press around to congratulate the supposed Louis, De Merville had eagerly drawn the bewildered Henriette through the crowd, back to the door of the cell from which she had emerged but a few moments before. Resume your dress again, Mademoiselle," hurriedly whispered he. "Loose no time. The Emperor wishes to see you. I will return soon."

Henriette was like one in a dream; but a gleam of delicious hope thrilled her soul; she felt the dawnings of happiness break upon her heart. Soon again resuming her pretty rustic habiliments, De Merville re-appeared, and on ceagain she trod the audience room of the Emperor. Lifting her eyes from the ground as the lofty door swung open, she beheld Louis. An exclamation of joy burst from the lips of both, as, regardless of the presence of others, they rushed into each other's arms."

Napoleon stepped forward; "Delmarre," said he, "you have just heard from my lips the tale of this lovely girl's devotion and courage. Do you love her as she deserves?

"I could die for her," answered Louis, proudly.

"Well, well," said the Emperor, "this severe test of the love of one will suffice. So dutiful a son, so faithful a lover, will doubtless make the best of husbands. You, Lieutenant Delmarre, are discharged from your regiment. Return to your native valley with Henriette as your bride."

"Here," said the benevolent Josphine, emerging from the recessed window, "here are one hundred louis-d'ors, as the marriage dowry of Henriette."

A charming blush suffused the cheek of the beautiful girl, as she received the purse from the hand of the Empress.

"Long live Napoleon," exclaimed Louis, as, with a heart too full of greatful emotions for further utterance, he took the hand of Henriette, and, making a graceful obeisance, quitted the apartment.

A Sworn Anti-Tyler Man.—"Hurra for Tyler," shouted an admirer of the great vetoist last evening.

"To the divil I bob the whole breed, seed and gineration of 'em," shouted an Irishman who was present.

"Hallo, old shillale,', said the other, "arn't you a Tyler man?"

"Amn't I a Tyler man?" said the Irishman, "Is a monkey a masther of arts, I'd like to know? No, I'm not a Tyler man, nor sorra a one of the family, boys or girls, iver was, barrin' me father, Lord rest his sowl, and didn't he fall off a house and get kilt at the business. And when he was dyin didn't he call me to him and say, 'Micky, avic,' sis he, 'be a good boy,' sis he—and the tears began to run down his cheeks like balls down a tinpin alley, or wather down the falls of Niagare—I will, sis I. "Pay Peggy Malowney the fifteen pince I owe her for the three noggins of whiskey.' I will, father, agra, sis I; 'and pay Father McFay for saying three masses for me sowl, when I'm restin in glory,' sis he. Troth I'll do that, too, father, sis I, if I was to lose Katty and the children for it.—'I'm getting wake (weak) Mickey,' sis he, 'and I've only a few words more to say—ay coorse, for the honor of the family, you'll niver forget the owld fight betune the McIntires and us?' Niver, sis I, while there's a drop of the blood of the O'Doherty's in me vanes. 'Niver let one of them away from a fair or market without layin a stick to his head,' sis he, and here me father's breathin became short and he had just time to say before he closed his eyes forever, 'Mickey, Mickey, bury me dacent choose any gintale business you like; list in the army, turn trasher, or even become a tailor, but *niver be a tiler's man*!—You see what it has brought me to.' With these words on his lips, the poor owld man died off, and that's the raison I registered a vow niver to be a Tyler man, and I niver will while grass grows or wather runs."—*Picayune.*

Dow, Jr.—In Dow's last sermon, we find the following rich morsel:

"Man looks upon life just as he does upon the women—there is no living with them, and he can't live without them. He will run after them—and rather than be held, he will loose his coat-tail and character—kisses them for love, and kicks them for leading him into trouble. So with life, I say—he partakes of its pleasures and then damns it for its pains—gathers boquets of bliss, and when their blossoms have faded he finds himself in possession of a bunch of briars—which is alluding to a little incident that occured in Paradise when man was as green as a tobacco worm, and as unsuspicious as a tree toad in a thunder storm. He was then to increase and multiply, and so accordingly increased his cares and curses, multiplied his miseries and peopled the world with a parcel of candidates for perdition—and I am one of them."

In a fix.—The Rev.——once upon a time carried his written sermon into the pulpit, and stuck it in the crack of a box just in front; but somehow or somehow else, when he rose to read out the hymn, he shoved the manuscript clear through, plump into the box, the key of which was *non comeatibus*.

While the congregation sang, the good man tried every expedient to fish out his sermon through the crack, but in vain; at last he rose and remarked with great earnestness: My brethren, I brought a sermon with me, and stuck it in a plaguy crack down here, but it has slipped clean through, so I cannot get it; however, I will read a couple of chapters from the book of Job, which are a great deal better than any sermon I ever wrote.—*Tem. Advocate.*

U. S. Loan.—The New York Journal of Commerce of Saturday says:—"The Bank of Commerce is authorized to supply applicants with United States six per cent. stock, having twenty years to run. Certificates will be issued with coupons in sums of $1,000, $3,000, $5,000, or $10,000, or will be made transferable only on the Register's books, as may be preferred."

A Republican Sentiment.—The Bay State Democrat says that "the time must come when a man shall have weight in the community in proportion to the size of his soul, and not to the weight of his money bags, or to the extent of his lands or to the value of his merchandise.

Joe Smith Arrested.—The St. Louis Evening Gazette of the 6th inst. says that, a report was brought to that city on that day by a steamboat that Joe Smith, the Mormon leader, had been arrested and had been taken to Carthage, the county seat of Hancock county, Ill., to undergo an examination.

A Painful Picture.—The collector of Warren county, Mississippi, reports 900 taxable persons within his district, as unable to pay their State taxes.

"Every Dog must have his Day."—The Mobile papers announce the marriage of James Daug to Mary Day.

Rather Equivocal.—"Plase your lordship's honor and glory," replied Tim, "I shot the hare by accident." "By accident?" remarked Captain O'Hailoran. "By accident," continued the postillion. "I was firing at a bush, and the baste ran across 'my aim, all of his own accord. "The game keeper tells a different story," replied his lordship.—"Och, don't put faith in what that man says," said Tim, "when he niver cares about speaking the truth any how. He tould your lordship was not so fit to fill the chair of justice as a jackass!" "Ay, ay," exclaimed Viscount Killskiddy, "indeed, and what did you say?" "Plaise yer honor, I said yer lordship was."—*Frasier's Mag.*

Borrowing Babies.—All owners of interesting children will be amused with the following, from the Boston Daily American. A gentleman and a lady of that city were blessed with a beautiful child, which attracted so much attention from the neighbors, that the young ladies frequently sent over to "borrow the baby." After being obliged to send for the child several times, Mr.——, on coming home to dinner, got out of temper on finding it gone as usual—"Here, James," said he, "go over to the Misses——and get the baby! and give them my compliments, and tell them I wish they'd get a baby of their own, and not be obliged to borrow!"

Financial.—The last good story from the Sprinus, is that of a gentleman who took board at a house where but *seven* dollars per week was charged. He remained five days, and on leaving, received a bill of ten dollars, which he promptly paid. It presently occured to him that something was wrong, and he asked the landlord if his terms were not seven dollars per week? Oh, yes, said the host, but you have been here only five days, and we charge two dollars per day.

Well, then, returned the visiter, give me back the three dollars, and I will stay with you the rest of the week.

A Valuable Boy.—"What can you do?" asked a traveller of a country urchin whom he saw, in front of a farmer's house, tickling a toad with a straw. "O, I can do more'n considerable. I rides the turkeys to water, milk the geese, cards down the old rooster, puts up the pig's tails in paper to make 'em curl, hamstrings the grasshoppers, makes fires for flies to court by, keeps tally for dad and mammy when they scold at mark, and cuts the buttons off dad's coat when he's at prayers in the mornin!"

THE BUSTLE.—This miserable contrivance to render monstrous the beautiful handy-work of God, we are happy to learn is rapidly disappearing. In Philadelphia, the physicians have condemned it, *as productive of disease of the spine*, which has prevailed very extensively among the female population since the bustle came into use. The consequence has been, that the ladies there have generally abandoned its use. We are also happy to observe, that many of the most sensible in this community have abandoned this absurd and foolish fashion.—*Northampton (Mass.) Gazette.*

Cause and Effect.—"John, my boy, what was the *spirit* exhibited by the Whigs in 1840."

"It was mostly hard cider and brandy sling, sir."

"How did you feel about those days, hey?"—"Perticerlarly nice about the edges, sir." "Well, what is the present condition of your party?"—"Mostly rows and *delirium tremendous*, sir." John, you may go out.

Mr. Fox, in a canvass, having accosted a blunt tradesman, whom he solicited for his vote, the man answered, "I cannot give you my support; I admire your abilities, but confound your principles." Mr. Fox replied, "My friend, I applaud you for your sincerity; but confound your manners."

Curran, walking one day with a friend, who was extremely precise in his pronunciation, the latter hearing a person near him say *curosity* for *curiosity*, exclaimed, "How that fellow murders the English language. "Not so bad," said Mr. Curran, "he has only knocked an *I* out."

It would have required the genius of a *Hogarth* to have painted the likenesses of the elongated faces of the ultra Clay whigs of Boston, when Daniel Webster told them that *a bank of the United States was altogether out of the question. It was an* OBSOLETE *idea!!*

Cæsar had the testimony of ages to his bravery, and yet he refused a challenge from Anthony.—"If Anthony is weary of life, tell him," said Cæsar, "there are other ways to death besides the point of my sword."

Explanatory.—"Grandma," said a litte girl with rosy cheeks to any elderly dame, "what makes it thunder and lighten?"

"Well, my darling, I'spec the light of the blessed sun gets lodged in the clouds, and when a snag on't gets together it busts. The streaks that fly out is the lightnin', and the bustin' is the thunder."—*Portland American.*

Keen.—Some Solomon, and a wag all that, has put out the following snug affair:

"If you cannot inspire a woman with love for you, fill her above the brim with love for herself, and all that runs over will be yours."

Toast given at the Boston Horticulture Festival:

Wives.—The *apples* of the eye to married men—*sour grapes* to old bachelors—may the ladies all consent to be *paired*.

Short.—A lady made a complaint to Frederick the Great, King of Prussia.

'Your majesty,' said she, 'my husband treats me badly.'

'That is none of my business.'

'But he speaks very ill of you.'

'That is none of *your* business.'

From the Mobile Tribune.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.

John C. Calhoun.—The Alabama Tribune, as
has been stated in our prospectus, is established for
the purpose of recommending John C. Calhoun to
the presidency. The Democratic party of the South
has watched his growth in public favor with no lit-
tle satisfaction, for his political life has been a series
of struggles for the maintenace of popular rights,
the restriction of Government action within its pro-
per limits, the preservation of the rights of the States
in their original force, and the inculcation of those
doctrines which have at all times formed the pecu-
liar features of the Republican faith, as contra-dis-
tinguished from those of its old antagonist, Federal-
ism.

Mr. Calhoun's earnest co-operation with the Democratic party for years past—the self sacrificing spirit with which he came to the support of the leading measures of the late Administration, at the called session of 1837, by which he lost his elevated position in the ranks of the opposition, have healed the breach which separated him from some of his Republican friends during the Nullification era, and have won for him the admiration of the Democracy. He is now the acknowledged leader of our party, the embodiment of Democratic principles, the able, eloquent and consistent upholder of the Constitution, the unflinching champion of State sovereignty.—Bold, ardent, fearless in the maintenance of his principles, open in the avowal of his opinions on all questions of public policy—having no thought to his personal aggrandizement—swayed by no selfish aim—above all party influence—frowning with the lofty scorn of a noble and upright soul, upon intrigue and chicanery, he marches forward to the accomplishment of his purposes, governed alone by the conviction of their purity, and that devotion to his country which has given the stamp of patriotism to every act of his public life.

Mr. Calhoun's indifference to his own interests, was never more signally displayed than in the act to which we have already adverted. In coming to the aid of an administration, the signs of whose decay and dissolution were apparent to every one, he had nothing to gain and every thing to lose. His eminent talents and active opposition to some of the measures of the preceding Administration, had secured for him a position in the affections of its enemies, and had he chosen to take advantage of that crisis, in all probability he could have commanded any office in their possession. His independence on that question threw him into a new and strange attitude, changing his associations, provoking the savage and vindictive abuse of his late colleagues, and forcing him into the support of an Executive to whom he had been for years personally and politically hostile. These things might well have startled a man of ordinary boldness from his propriety, but they moved not the Southron. Conscious of the rectitude of his purposes—convinced of the salutary tendency of the great scheme of financial reform, he brought his giant strength to its support, and by his powerful efforts insured its success.

A more striking instance of attachment to principle has never presented itself. And he is now reaping his reward in the respectful admiration of right-minded people. And now that the public eye is looking to the next Presidency, we see everywhere popular movements in his favor. Almost every breeze wafts to us cheering evidence of the estimation in which he is held by the masses.

Indeed, the fearful encroachments that have been made by the dominant party during their brief period of power upon the rights of the States and the people, have naturally directed the eyes of the Democratic party to Mr. Calhoun as the great exponent of the Southern school of politics. The inevitable tendency of the measures of the Opposition towards centralization and the consequent prostration of State sovereignty, and their determination to realize, if possible, the old Federal idea of a strong Government, indicate the necessity of casting our hope upon him who has so long identified himself with State Independence. That the signs of the times are favorable to his election by the party, cannot be questioned. A large portion of the Democratic press has already espoused his cause, and without any concert, popular assemblages, in different sections of the country, have with singular enthusiasm demanded his nomination. These circumstances argue well for the general virtue and intelligence. They show that the people are weary of being guided and controlled by mere politicians—men who have greatness thrust upon them by cliques, and who move into power by caucus machinery. We have been too long, indeed, both in our State and Federal Governments, managed by intrigue. It is too true that the "pipe-laying system" should be abandoned; and we thank Heaven that the people themselves are at last awakening to the necessity of applying a corrective. We need some one at our head who stands aloof from all "cliques"—who has naught to do with "midnight caucuses"—who is independent of all mere party trammels, and whose nomination must come, not from the dicta of a few self-styled leaders and wire pullers, but from the just appreciation of his principles and motives, by the great body of his fellow citizens.

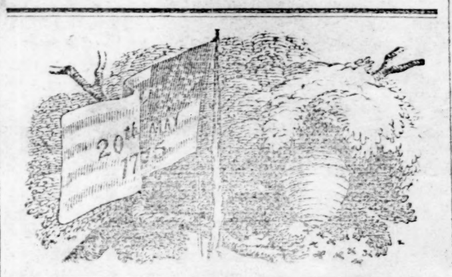
Such a man is John C. Calhoun—a man of elevated thoughts and noble impulses—a patriot in the fullest and broadest sense—a Statesman, the lustre of whose talents has shed glory over our common country—whose enlarged wisdom and ripe judgment—whose astute intellect—whose extraordinary political sagacity—whose entire freedom from the influence of selfish considerations—whose intimate and thorough knowledge of our form of Government, place him above all the great men of our country, and rank him among the first spirits of the age. The brightness of his fame looms up broadly and undimmed through the clouds and storms of calumny by which he has been surrounded. The purity of his private life has received no touch or stain in any of the fierce conflicts through which he has passed, and we behold in him the fit recipient of a nation's trust. He is indeed, in all things, worthy of directing the energies of this great people.

Place him in the Presidency, and we will have a Chief Magistrate whose paternal eye will embrace the whole country in its scope, and each pulsation of whose heart will be for the common weal. Armed with that true dignity which is the offspring of an earnest nature and a pure morality, he will "wear his honors proudly, yet meekly," and under his auspices our national character will be elevated at home and abroad. The influence of his own exalted nature will be felt by his countrymen, giving them a renewed sense of moral worth and nobler rules for individual guidance.

John C. Calhoun and the next Presidency.—As an evidence of the popularity of the talented South Carolinian, I give an extract from a letter, this morning received, from one of the shrewdest and best informed politicians in the State of Vermont. The writer says: "Why is there not a movement made in your great city, in favor of John C. Calhoun for the Presidency? He is more popular with the masses of this producing State, than any other man in the nation. By all means he must be the candidate of the democracy. With such a candidate we are sure of success."

I give this only as an evidence of the correctness of the course which has been pursued by the "Morning Post," in making the first move in this city and State, for that incorruptible and high minded statesman. Before six months has gone, you will have other and more decisive evidences of the popularity of the next democratic candidate for the Presidency—John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina—*N. Y. Morning Post.*

Mr. Calhoun in New York.—Mr. Calhoun's popularity in New York is manifestly and rapidly increasing. The doctrines of free trade, which are so essential to the prosperity of that city, are beginning to be appreciated, and none doubt that Mr. Calhoun is the champion of these doctrines. At the recent great meeting in Tammany Hall, says the *Herald*, "when Wright Hawkes (who is a friend of Mr. Calhoun's) mentioned the name of that distinguished man, the applause was quick as the lightning's flash, and enthusiastic and powerful in the extreme." These are significant signs, and mean something. And the fact is, that Mr. Calhoun is making great progress with the Democracy of this City and State; and his visit here in November, will be an important and eventful one.—*Ib.*



JEFFERSONIAN:

Charlotte, North-Carolina,
TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 1, 1842.

Democratic candidate for President of the United States:

JOHN C. CALHOUN,

OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

"The great popular party is already rallied almost *en masse* around the banner which is leading the party to is final triumph. The few that still lag will soon be rallied under its ample folds: on that banner is inscribed FREE TRADE; LOW DUTIES; NO DEBT; SEPARATION FROM BANKS; ECONOMY; RETRENCHMENT, and a STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION. Victory in such a cause will be great and glorious; and if its principles be faithfully and firmly adhered to, after it is achieved, much will it redound to the honor of those by whom it will have been won; and long will it perpetuate the liberty and prosperity of the country."—*John C. Calhoun.*

MEETING IN CABARRUS.

We are requested to state, that a public meeting of the citizens of Cabarrus county will take place *at Mount Pleasant, on Saturday the 5th instant.* The Hon. GREEN W. CALDWELL is expected to be present and address the meeting.

Fire!—On Saturday night last, about half past 8 o'clock, the offices belonging to the estate of the late James M. Hutchison were discovered to be on fire. The fire originated by accident—having caught the facing of the fire-place, and when discovered was running up between the ceiling and chimney and soon burst out at the roof of the house. By the timely and well directed exertions of our citizens, the fire was subdued with but slight damage to the building in which it originated. If the fire had been discovered a few minutes later, the consequences must have been most disastrous to our town, and county;—for, in the room adjoining that in which it originated, separated from it only by a petition, is the office occupied by the Clerk of our County Court, where he keeps all his books and papers;—and within three feet of the Clerk's office is the office of the JEFFERSONIAN, which connects with the extensive tavern establishment occupied by Mr. Hughes, and that adjoining the stores of Messrs. Carson and Williams. By the kindness of Providence, we have escaped this calamity—will not our citizens take warning? And we again appeal to our Town authorities, and beseech them to have prepared fire-hooks and ladders. At every occurrence of fire, we hear the Commissioners roundly abused for not having these articles prepared: but as soon as the flurry of the moment is over, all is forgotten. We beg them not to neglect this important matter any longer.

☞ We have returned the communication of "G. W. K." It is too lengthy for insertion in our columns at this time;—but if the writer will abbreviate it, and write it in such a style as that we will not have to copy it off for our compositors, we will publish his piece with pleasure.

☞ The Raleigh papers publish the official vote for Governor. *Morehead's* majority is 4,592. We will publish the official table next week.

☞ We intend publishing a regular and full synopsis of the proceedings of the next Legislature; and we expect also to have a correspondent at Raleigh, who will give us weekly the latest news of what is going on there, and all the news of the day. Those who wish to know what our servants at Raleigh are doing, by subscribing for the Jeffersonian they shall have a faithful and full report as quick as we can obtain it.

The Crops.—The Greenville (S. C.) *Mountaineer*, says the cotton crop in that District is better than usual, and that "the corn crop is an abundant one; corn will not command more than $1 to $1 25 per barrel," (or 20 to 25 cents per bushel.) We hear the same news from all parts of South Carolina. In this part of our own State, we believe the corn and cotton crops will be about fair average crops. As the Mountaineer says—"In fact, the whole country seems to be overstocked with everything but money, and that is more difficult to obtain than has been the case for twenty years."

Hon. *Caleb Cushing*, who has lately been making (like Mr. Webster) some strong anti-Clay talks to his constituents in Massachusetts, has been nominated for re-election. He declines, for the reason, it is now positively asserted, that he is soon to take Mr. Webster's place in the cabinet. It is also said Mr. W. is to go out as Minister to France in place of Gen. Cass.

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

Do our Farmers, when they are buying their store goods, reflect how much of the price they pay is a tariff tax, and that this tax goes as a bounty to the manufacturers of the north? We hardly think they do, or their complaints against this unseen system of plunder would be more general and deep-toned than they are—even our Whig Farmers, we imagine, would no longer follow the lead of Clay in advocating a protective tariff.

For the following plain and striking illustration of the practical operation of the tariff, we are indebted to a speech made at the last Session of Congress, by the Hon. MARK A. COOPER of Georgia. Read it, Farmers of North Carolina; and know that at least one-third of this tax thus filched from your hard earnings goes as a bounty to the New England manufacturers. Read it, and then say if you can go "*Clay and the Tariff.*"

A TABLE,

Showing the foreign cost and charges of certain articles delivered into the United States; the quantity supposed to be bought by one small family, and the aggregate of tax paid on that amount; with the duty or tax levied on each.

Names of articles.	*Foreign cost and charge.*	*Quantity bought by family.*	*Duty on each article.*	*Aggregate of tax paid by family.*
Salt,	12½ cts. bus.	15 bush.	10 cts. bu.	$1 50
Coffee,	6 a 8 cts lb.	50 lbs.	3 cts lb.	1 50
Sugar, bbl.	3 a 4 cts lb.	200 lbs.	5 cts lb.	10
Shoes,	60 cts pair,	30 pair,	30 cts pair	9
Bridles, headstalls,	50 cts each, / $6 50 pr doz.	4 sets, / $2 25	35 pr ct.	78
Plates, Dishes, Bowls,	44 cts doz / 50 cts doz / 55 cts doz	$5 with	30 pr cent,	1 50
Lead, Shot,	3 cts lb. / 10 cts lb.	5 lbs.	4 cts lb.	20
Knives, &c.,	50 cts doz.	$1 worth	30 pr cent,	30
Waiters,	$2 doz.	$1 worth	30 pr cent,	30
Pins, pack,	56 cts pack,	2 packs,	40 cts pack,	80
Pins, lb.	40 cts lb.	1 lb.	20 cts lb.	20
Scythes,	75 cts each,	$1¼ w'th,	30 pr cent,	45
Spades, &c.	45 cts each,	two	30 pr cent,	27
Drawing knives,	25 cts each,	two	30 pr cent,	15
Hatchets,	31 cts each,	one	30 pr cent,	9
Axes,	75 a $1 each,	$2 worth	30 pr cent,	60
C. c. saws,	$1 56 each,	one	$1 each,	1
Hammers,	$1 pr doz.	10cs w'th	2½ cts lb.	2½
Chisels,	$1 60 doz.	40cs w'th	30 pr cent,	12
T. chains,	30 cts pair,	two pair,	30 pr cent,	18
Hand saws,	90 cts each,	one,	20 pr cent,	18
Tea kettles,	75 cts each,	100 lbs.	1 cent lb.	1
Bar iron,	2½ cts lb.	112 lbs.	$30 ton,	1 50
Steel,	11 cts lb.	20 lbs.	$2½ cwt.	44
Bagging,	10 cts yard,	50 yards,	6 cts sqr yd.	3 75
Rope,	4½ cts lb.	50 lbs.	6 cts lb.	3
Twine,	12½ cts lb.	10 lbs.	6 cts lb.	60
Calico,	8 a 12 cts yd / 6 a 10 cts yd	$30 w'th	50 pr cent,	15
Blankets,	50 cts a $1	$10 w'th	25 pr cent,	2 50
Coarse woollen cloths,	45 cts yd.	$25 w'th	40 pr cent,	10
Wool hats,	35 a 40 cts.	$2 w'th	18 cts each,	72
Bonnets,	75 a 1 00	$4 w'th	35 pr cent,	1 40
Total foreign cost & charge,		140 77	Total tax,	69 05
			Added together,	140 77
Aggregate amount with the tax included,				209 82

I have here supposed that a farmer or planter lays out $209 82 in the purchase of these articles named. I show you what they cost at the New York wharf, without the importer's profits—without charges from New York to the shop of the retailed merchant—without the charge the importing merchant makes for advancing this tax to the Government for the farmer—and without adding, also, the retail merchant's profit. I have shown that, in expending $140 77 for these articles, $69 05 are added for taxes. Then, the account of the farmer stands thus:

DR.

To sundries as per bill rendered, at the foreign cost and charges, - - -	$140 77
To tax or duty on sundries bought by you, as per bill rendered,	69 05
To commission due to your merchant on $69 05; tax advanced to Government for you—2½ per cent for advances, -	1 72
Amount,	211 54
	209 82
Balance due your merchant,	1 72

In order, therefore, to get for his family $140 77 worth of necessary articles, he must pay $69 05 tax.

The present law levies the tax or duty "advalorem"—that is, on the value or cost of the article. Your bill levies it according to the quantity of the article—per yard or per pound—on many articles. That is what you call "specific duties." In resorting to this rule, you tax many articles to prohibition. This destroys revenue; and, therefore, violates the compromise act, as well as the Constitution.

Again: you fix a price on various articles, the lowest which your collectors shall adopt in assessing the "ad valorem" duty. This is what you call the "minimum principle." It operates thus: A piece of calico, the foreign cost and charge on which is six to eight cents per yard, by this bill is valued at 20 cents at least, and shall be taxed 50 per cent. ad valorem. Fifty per cent. on 20 cents per yard (the minimum price fixed for calicoes) is 10 cents per yard tax on calico, the actual cost of which is six to eight cents. Here, again, is prohibition, at the sacrifice of the revenue, for the sake of "protection."

I now proceed to show how cheap my constituents might buy, if they were allowed to trade in the cheapest market, on the principles of "free trade." This I have in part done, by giving the "average foreign cost and charges" of various articles. I will now be more explicit, to wit: A man may buy—

	Cost in England	Cost in the U. States.
A pair pants, cassimere, at	$1 50	$9 00
A silk vest at	3 00	6 00
A dress coat, broadcloth, at	14 00	36 00
A frock do. do. at	12 00	30 00
A cloak, do. at	20 00	60 00
An over coat at	15 00	40 00
A summer vest at	1 75	4 50
Drilling trowsers at	2 50	5 00
Cotton bagging, per yard,	8	20
Salt, per bushel,	12	25
And other articles at corresponding prices		

These articles of clothing, ready-made, may be thus bought in the city of London from 100 to 200 per cent. cheaper than in the city of New York—so may saddles and bridles. And why, sir, should one portion of the people be thus taxed? Your tariff advocates and tariff committee have told us it is for "protection"—for relief;" but whose relief?

Senator Rives opposed to Clay.—A dispute has been going on lately among some of the Virginia papers, as to the present position of Mr. Senator RIVES. The Charlottesville *Republican*, (Mr. R.'s organ) settles the matter, by stating that he is unalterably opposed to Clay, that he holds to the doctrines of the old Republican party, of opposition to a *national bank, protective tariff*, &c. This settles the question of a Democratic majority in the U. S. Senate after the 4th March next.

A good 'un!—The Whig papers of Ohio have been proclaiming that there were *five hundred thousand* Whigs at the great Dayton coon carousal on the 29th last September. Well, the election is over, and *Corwin*, the Whig candidate for Governor, received only 130,000 votes in the whole State!—Where were the balance of the five hundred thousand? Vanished, like Whig promises.

THE LEGISLATURE—OFFICE-SEEKING, &c.

We cordially subscribe to the following judicious and sensible remarks of the Fayetteville *Carolinian*, in regard to our next Legislature:

"Upon this Legislature depends the future ascendency of the Democratic party in this State. *Let each individual of that party remember this* when he is about to cast his vote for or against a measure. Let him especially remember this in his votes on *removals from, and appointments to, office.*

"We solemnly warn them against all scrambling for office. Let them remember that that is what we blamed the whigs for; and we cannot too strongly express our detestation of a man, or set of men, who would electioneer against their opponents for certain abuses, and practise the very same themselves when they get into power. No man who would be guilty of such conduct can ever after have the support of this paper for any office."

And there is another abuse which has become common in our Legislatures, which is not mentioned by our brother of the *Carolinian*. We allude to the practice of filling all the important offices in the bestowal of that body with *members of the Legislature.* So common has this practice become of late years, that the first step an office-seeker takes is, to warm himself into the confidence of the people and get into the Legislature; there he begins to log-roll it and electioneer with his fellow-members, is elected to a *fatter* office and snaps his fingers at his constituents. Look at the last whig Legislature: There were *Jones, Bynum, Mangum, Graham*, and perhaps others, all members of the Legislature, and all elected to office—the two first named held on to their seats until the adjournment, thus, in effect, holding two offices at once; and when they could no longer draw pay as members of the Legislature, they threw up that commission, and took another office, which they could hold longer and make more money in. These are dangerous precedents, and if followed up, will result in converting our halls of legislation into an arena for the mercenary to scramble for office. Our party very properly and severely condemned this conduct of our last Whig Legislature, and shall we have the mortification of seeing our friends, who now have power, perpetrate the very same wrongs? We hope and trust not—for the honor and success of our party and principles in the State, we hope not.

True, there may be instances in which an indulgence in this practice could be justified;—but it is only when suitable men to fill the offices cannot be found out of the Legislature.

In the language of the *Carolinian*—We solemnly warn our friends in the Legislature against scrambling for office. Fill the offices of the State with trustworthy, substantial men, and turn your faces against all mere office beggars, such as are always croaking—"office, office"—"give, give;" (for there are some such even in the Democratic ranks.) We have great confidence, however—nay, we feel well-assumed, that the next Legislature will not be disgraced by such an army of office-beggars as swarmed about Raleigh in the fall of 1840.

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

The pecuniary embarrassments of the people of Tennessee must be great in the extreme, if the proceedings of their Legislature are to be taken as evidence. Petitions are pouring in praying "relief" in various ways. Some for a stay law, providing that no property shall be sold, unless it brings two-thirds its appraised value; others praying the passage of a law to authorize the *Banks of the State to suspend specie payments!* and others to authorize the Banks to issue two millions of post-notes payable at 12 months to be loaned to the people, &c. Accordingly, the Legislature has, by a solemn vote, postponed every other subject, until some measure of relief can be passed.

A resolution has been presented to withdraw the State's subscription of $650,000 to the Louisville and Cincinnati Rail Road Co.; another to abolish imprisonment for debt; another to alter the judiciary system of the State, (so judgements cannot be taken, we suppose;) and another authorizing the Bank of Tennessee to issue and put in circulation, *for the relief of the people*, two millions of post notes, payable at 12 months. This latter proposition caps the climax of political folly. The flood of irredeemable paper money issued by the Banks is the very cause of the distress now pervading the country; and yet here is a proposition gravely made in a legislature to cure the evil by repeating and redoubling the worthless issues of the Banks. Of course, by this rule, when pay day comes on this two millions, it must be liquidated by another issue of four millions. Is not this financiering worthy the genius of Nick Biddle? We are glad to see the Columbia *Democrat* and Nashville *Union* denouncing this project as the greatest curse that could be inflicted on the State.

It seems to be the impression of the Tennessee papers, that from the unhappy division of parties in the Legislature, no Senators in Congress will be elected at this extra session, and that they will fail to agree on any scheme of Districting the State for Congress or the Legislature. If so, it is a pity they assembled at all.

Take Warning, People of the South!—HENRY CLAY recently made an electioneering visit to Indiana; and while at New-Albany, he was waited upon by a committee of Abolitionists, who requested him to give a pledge to emancipate his slaves. He declined giving the pledge; but said *he believed* SLAVERY *to be a* GREAT MORAL AND POLITICAL EVIL; that *he had long been in favor of its abolition in Kentucky*, and thought that event had been retarded thus long only by the course of the ultra Abolitionists. He said he had fifty slaves, and that *he would set them all free*, if the Abolitionists would subscribe the worth of them, and give the money to the slaves. We find these facts related by a correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, the Clay organ in New York;—and what do the Southern people think of them? The rankest Abolitionist in New England would not go farther than to say he "believes slavery a great moral and political evil," and that therefore it must be abolished. This is the very ground occupied by old *Adams, Tappan, Garrison*, & Co. Is this coincidence of opinion on the subject of Abolition the secret chord of the new and intimate union between *Clay* and *Adams?*

DEMOCRACY FORWARD!

With what a glow of proud satisfaction the Democrat who withstood the political whirlwind of 1840, look back upon his course in that memorable contest, and the changes that have since taken place. He can exclaim in the majesty of a freeman—"Truth *is* mighty and *will* prevail!" Wedded to the everlasting doctrines of the Democratic party—doctrines based upon justice, truth, equality and the inalienable rights of man—he clung to them in the dark hours of disaster and defeat—when an overwhelming majority of the people in almost every State in the Union seemed to have lost their reason, and given themselves up to debauch eries and the worship of idols, he now, in the short space of less than two years, beholds his cherished doctrines triumphing in almost every nook and corner of the Union; he beholds the people awaking to consciousness, and, casting from them those who spell-bound them in 1840, re-asserting their rights as freemen, tearing down and trampling in the dust the senseless idols erected by the Federal leaders, and running up the glorious unspotted banner of Democracy bequeathed to us by the early fathers of the Republican Church. In '40, we were alone, deserted, and wearied with defeat; but the Democracy faltered not in attachment to their principles. They had the cheering consolation, that they were defeated while battling in a righteous cause, and they looked forward with confidence to its future triumph. But who thought their fond hopes would so soon be gratified, and so abundantly? And what have our opponents now to cheer them in their universal defeat? Empty cider-barrels and dried coon-skins! Oh! who would not be a DEMOCRAT!—and who *would* be a modern coon Whig!

Sick of it, eh!—The Editors of the National Intelligencer say, they wish some person more ingenious than themselves would invent some other term than *locofoco* to apply to the Democratic party; they are tired of using so ugly a word. That's the way. Our opponents apply to us ugly names, and the goodness of our cause makes them popular, when they hunt up something else. The term *Democrat* was first applied to our party by the Federalists as a reproach. Then they called us *buck tails, butt-enders, radicals, agrarians, levellers*, and *locofocos*, and our party and principles have marched on to victory under it all; and now, since the late elections, they want to drop *locofoco*, and invent some other raw-head-and-bloody-bones name to scare the women and children with. We wish them great success in their researches.

☞ Who would now be a Whig—a modern coon Whig, we mean. The party is beaten to death in almost every State in the Union, and its prominent men constantly quarrelling with each other;—one swearing this is Whig principles, and another declaring something else comprises *his* idea of the party's doctrines. And the general defeat and rout of the coons would not be so insupportable, if they were contending for any fixed and permanent set of principles. Then there would be some glory in dying and some hope of a resurrection at some future day. But just to die, as they have done, like a scattered flock of "varmints," some in cider barrels, some in brush-heaps, some in sink-holes, some up a tree, and others in hard cider frolics, shows that the present race of coons are wofully lacking in the art of eluding the Democratic hunters, and in that game which prompts them to die only "in the last ditch," which belongs to their fore-legged brethren of the forest.

☞ Did not the Editor of the *Fayetteville Observer* feel a little *mean* when writing that paragraph in his paper of the 19th ultimo, in which he calls the *Boston Courier*, "the locofoco Tyler organ in Boston," and Bennett's *Herald* "the locofoco Tyler organ in New York"? Does not the Editor of the Observer know, that the *Boston Courier* is among the most consistent, bitter Federal Whig papers in the whole Union—that it is the organ in fact of the Federal party proper in Massachusetts, supported Harrison in 1840, and industriously propagated all the Whig humbugs of that day? And does he not also know the same facts in regard to Bennett's Herald? Be more candid, Mr. Ob.—such unblushing misrepresentations is a shame even in a Federal Whig press.

Another ill Omen for Clay.—The New York *Commercial Advertiser*, among the most influential Whig journals in that State, and which had the name of *Henry Clay* for President at its mast-head for months past, immediately on receiving the late speech of Mr. Webster at Boston, hauled down the Clay flag, and has not mentioned the name of "Harry of the West" in its columns since. This shows the influence of Webster with the northern Whigs. The fact is, he has literally killed off Clay in the middle and New England States; while Clay's Tariff doctrines and his war upon the Constitution, has killed him in the South and West.

The Raleigh Post-Office has been made a Distributing Office, and the Distributing Offices at Greensborough and Fayetteville discontinued. This is as it should be.

Col. ARMSTEAD BURT of Abbeville, and Col. WHITFIELD BROOKS of Edgefield, are candidates for Congress in the District now represented by Hon. F. W. Pickens in South Carolina. In our neighboring district of York, Col. F. W. DAVIE of Chester, Capt. JAMES A. BLACK of York, and Col. HERNDON of Union, are spoken of as candidates. We have not heard whether the Hon. JAMES RODGERS, the present member, declines a re-election or not. The elections for Congress will not take place until the State is Districted by the Legislature, which meets shortly.

The number of foreign emigrants arrived in this country since the first January last up to 30th September, is *sixty-six thousand and eighty-six.*

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

There can no longer be any doubt that the United States Senate, after the 4th of next March, will be composed of a majority of Democrats. Even if New York should elect a Whig Legislature, (an event not at all probable,) and a Whig be sent to the Senate in place of Mr. *Wright*, parties would be equally divided in that body, since Mr. RIVES of Va., has declared against the Whigs. The term of service of seventeen Senators expires on the 4th March next, to wit:

DEMOCRATS:	WHIGS:
Wright of New York,	Crafts of Vermont,
Allen of Ohio,	Kerr of Maryland,
Cuthbert of Georgia,	Graham of N. Carolina,
Williams of Maine,	Preston of S. Carolina,
Bagby of Alabama,	Conrad of Louisiana,
Young of Illinois,	Crittenden of Kentucky,
Linn of Missouri,	Smith of Indiana—7.
Wilcox of New-Hampshire,	
Buchanan of Pennsylvania,	
Smith of Connecticut—10.	

Of the ten Democrats, every one will be re-elected, or other Democrats elected in their stead. The Senate is composed of fifty-two members. In the present body, the Whigs have twenty-nine; the Democrats twenty-three—counting Mr. RIVES with the latter. Of the Whig Senators whose term expires, Messrs. Kerr, Graham, Preston, and Smith will be succeeded by Democrats, when parties will stand in the Senate—Democrats 27, Whigs 25.

There will unquestionably be an overwhelming majority of Democrats in the House of Representatives. There are already elected seven Democrats in Georgia, five in Missouri, one in Louisiana—13, to 2 Whigs in Louisiana. The 4th of next March will end the reign of Federal Whigery in this country for at least fifty years to come.

The *Globe* says it is understood that nearly all the Democrats now in Congress from Virginia, decline a re-election—among those who decline is the Hon. *Geo. W. Hopkins* from the Wythe District. The withdrawal of Mr. H. will be a serious loss to our party in Congress, and to the country.

The Editor of the Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* offers the whole or one half of his establishment for sale. We should suppose the location and high reputation of the paper, would make it a good investment to a business man of fair talents. The Editor says he will give a bargain to any one who wishes to buy.

Melancholy accident.—Three men recently lost their lives in a well in Crawford county, Ohio. The first descended the well and fell senseless at the bottom, from the noxious gas he inhaled; a second, a third and fourth descended and experienced the same effects. The well was then purified with fire and the bodies taken out, when all were dead beyond resuscitation but the fourth. Here is another caution to persons going to work in wells.

Longevity.—A man recently died in Maine, aged 124. At 80 he married a girl aged 18, by whom he had 10 children, the youngest of whom was more than 100 years younger than his father, when the latter died.

The Bankrupt Law.—A correspondent of the *Mississippian*, says it is understood the Bankrupt Law will be repealed as soon as a bill for that purpose can be hurried through Congress after it meets in December next;—with a proviso, however, excepting all cases *then in Court*. What a filing of petitions there will be between this and December!

Silas M. Stilwell, whom Harrison appointed Marshal in New York, and who took the benefit of the Bankrupt Law for about $500,000, has married in Paris, France, a lady worth $100,000. Think he'll pay any of his debts here?

Boston again Beaten.—The famous race-horse *Boston*, has been again beaten over the Mount Vernon course, Va., by Col. Thompson's horse *Wilton Brown*. It is now said Col. Johnson, the owner of Boston, has withdrawn him from the turf. We think it's time.

Mr. Stanly.—Wonder what *Ned Stanly* is doing in the mountains of North Carolina? We see the Feds at Asheville asked him to make them a speech on the 21st ult., which he declined doing. The last we heard of Ned before this, he was in New York making tariff speeches at coon carousals.

Vermont Legislature.—This body met on the 17th ult. Andrew Tracey, whig, was elected Speaker of the House by a majority of 22 votes over L. B. Vilas, dem. The offices of the Senate were all filled with Whigs by one vote majority. The vote for Governor was compared, and *Paine's* (whig) majority found to be 909 over *Smilie* (dem.) and scattering. Harrison carried the State by 14,000 and upwards.

Democratic Baltimore.—Col. SOLOMON HILLEN was re-elected Mayor of Baltimore on the 19th ult., by 4,483 majority over Col. SMALL, the candidate voted for by the Whigs. Wonder what Mr. *John P. Kennedy* thinks of his future prospects as a Congressman?

☞ We direct special attention to the Prospectus in to-day's paper, for the Congressional Globe and Appendix. The work is an invaluable one to every reader and particularly to those who take an interest in politics. Messrs. Blair and Rives deserve a bountiful support from the Democratic party.

☞ What a sensible and patriotic display it is to see a parcel of men parading the streets following a live "coon" on a buck-eye pole, and shouting "huzza for that same old coon," every time the "varmint" gets or changes its position! What a dignified entertainment for freemen!—what an argument for the enemies of free government, and what a spectacle for them to point at with scorn and derision.

☞ There was a total failure of the northern mail due here on Saturday morning last; and as we only received our papers yesterday morning, we can give but a short synopsis of the most important items of news.

The final result of the Ohio elections is, a majority for *Shannon*, dem., for Governor, of 4,012, and a dem. majority of 8 in the Senate and 10 in the House of the Legislature—18 on joint ballot.

In Pennsylvania—Democratic majority in Senate of Legislature 5: in the House 24—on joint ballot 29.

New-Jersey has elected a majority of 8 Whigs to the Legislature, but there is a Democratic majority in the popular vote of 2,789.

Gov. *Morehead* has issued a proclamation offering a reward of two hundred dollars for the apprehension of *Mark Kizor*, who some time since killed James Russell in Cabarrus. He has also issued a writ of election for a Senator in the Perquimons District, in place of Mr. Sheppard, resigned. The election takes place 10th instant.

It is now said there is but ONE Whig in all the newly elected Legislature of South Carolina.

The elections just over in Wisconsin Territory have gone in favor of the Democrats by an overwhelming majority.

On the 13th ultimo, Gen. *Jackson* received a severe injury from the upsetting of his carriage, in which he was riding out to see a sick neighbour. His life, however, was not considered in danger.

At a meeting of the Democratic members of the Tennessee legislature on the 11th ultimo, a resolution was adopted proposing the call of a National Convention of the Democratic party, to meet in the city of Baltimore on the 4th Monday in November, 1843, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President.

The Governor of South Carolina, by proclamation, has appointed Thursday the 10th instant, as a day of Thanksgiving, Humiliation and Prayer throughout that State, as a public manifestation of the dependence of the people on God, and their thankfulness for his kindness and bountiful mercies to them the past season.

Nailed to the Counter.—Certain Federal papers have been circulating a charge, that the Washington *Globe* was opposed to Mr. CALHOUN for President. The editor of the *Globe* thus nails to the wall this new whig fabrication:

"As to Mr. *Calhoun*, we think that our paper has long since shown that, with us, "by-gones are by-gones." We did, in former times, say some pretty hard things of him; and, we are afraid, in return, as hard things were said of us. But we have long since sat down in the same council house, and smoked the calamut together. Our war-hatchets are unburied, only to wet them to the eyes in the blood of our common enemies; and, should a national convention appoint him our great chief, we will follow his war-path, and fight in his shade, as long as a foe to the great Democratic tribe remains to darken our skies with the smoke of his wigwam, or leave his track upon the leaves of our hunting-grounds."

From England.—The steamship *Britannia* arrived at Boston on the 18th ult., fourteen days from England. The news by her is of but little importance. The Treaty between this country was the theme of discussion in the British journals when the Britannia left—they maintaining that the United States has the worst of the bargain. It is said France will come into the Treaty for the suppression of the slave trade. Great distress still pervaded the laboring classes in England, and riots were not unfrequent.

A most destructive fire occurred at Liverpool on the 23d September. The buildings destroyed were estimated to be worth £40,000, and the property destroyed in them at £500,000. Brokers reported the loss of 50,000 bales of cotton, worth over *two millions and a half of dollars!* But the worst of all is the loss of life. Between *eighteen* and *twenty-five* firemen were crushed to death by the falling of the burning buildings. The light of the fire was seen at the distance of forty miles. The whole amount of property of all sorts destroyed is estimated at over *eight millions* of dollars.

Increase of Methodism.—The Holston Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Knoxville, Tenn., on the 5th ult., and continued in session eight days, Bishop WAUGH presiding. In a public address, (says the Knoxville Argus,) the Bishop stated that during the past year, between seven and eight thousand persons had been added to the Church within the bounds of that Conference—a larger number, considering the population included within its bounds, than had ever been added heretofore to the Church in any Conference District in this country.

A Ducking.—Col. *Benton*, on his return home from Washington, got most genteelly ducked in the river at Maysville, Ky. As the boat neared the shore, he observed a light and thought he could step on terra firma; but on trying it, went head over ears into the river. He however got out safe, but was "as wet as a rat."

Mr. *Bliss*, co-editor of the Lewisville (Ky.) *Journal*, was recently shot with a pistol by Mr. *Pope*, Editor of the Louisville *Sun*, and has since died. Pope has been bound over for trial in the sum of $20,000, and two securities in a like sum.

Coinage of the precious metals.—A recent work issued in Philadelphia, on the coins of various countries, estimates the annual coinage in the United States, Mexico, Colombia, Peru, Chili, Bolivia, Brazil, Great Britian, France, British India, Sweeden, Denmark, Saxony, Prussia, Austria, and Spain, at *seventy-eight millions eight hundred and eighteen thousand dollars.*

Ominous.—It is remarkable, that the Whigs have been signally defeated at the recent State elections in every State in which they have unfurled the banner of *Henry Clay*. The epitaph prepared for Clay by Senator Niles of Connecticut will be appropriate after 1844, to wit: "*Here lies the four times defeated candidate for the Presidency.*"

LATE FROM TEXAS.

The schooner Henry Grimes, arrived here from Labacca Bay, Texas, on Friday night, after our paper of yesterday went to press. Capt. Grimes reports, verbally, that Gen. Burleston, with 1100 troops, had pursued the Mexicans under Gen. Wall from San Antonio. The enemy were fortifying themselves at the river Medina. Burleston but awaited a reinforcement to attack them there.

Capt. Caldwell, of the Santa Fe expedition, had a brush with Wall and his troops within twenty miles of San Antonio, east of the river Sewilla. The Mexicans surrounded Caldwell and his party, which numbered about 100. The brave fellow knew too much about Mexican treachery to surrender to them. He and his party fought his way through them; they killed 100 Mexicans, wounded 100 more, and lost not a man themselves.

A company of 50 men from Lagrange, in attempting to reinforce Capt. Caldwell's company, were cut off by the Mexicans, and 40 of them killed, 7 prisoners and 3 escaped.

It was currently reported that Austin had been burned by the Mexicans, though it is very doubtful if such be the fact.

We are pained to learn that the noble-hearted young Van Ness, who, with our associate Mr. Kendall, had suffered all the punishments and privations of a Mexican captivity, was made prisoner by the Mexicans at San Antonio, where he had been adjusting the affairs of a deceased brother, and was, with another man whose name we did not hear, taken out by order of Gen. Wall and shot down.

Is there no retributive justice for such acts of unmitigated cruelty as this?

New Orleans Picayune, 16th ult.

LATER FROM TEXAS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 18.

By the schr. Henrietta, we have dates from Galveston to the 8th instant.

The papers were filled with accounts of the Mexican invasion, which begins to wear a serious aspect, but so far the Texians have proved themselves worthy of their origin. We notice in the Civilian of the 1st inst., a communication from several of the parties who were taken prisoners at the capture of San Antonio. "They state that they were treated with all the lenience compatible with their codition as prisoners of war, that the force into whose hands they had surrendered was a formal invading army, whose officers are determined to conduct the war upon the principles of the most honorable and chivalrous character."

The war appears to have fairly set in. A despatch dated Camp Salado, 29th Sept., mentions that Col. Caldwell, with a force of 350 men, had an engagement with Gen. Wall, in which the Texians came off victorious. The Mexicans left 100 killed on the field of battle, besides 200 wounded. We regret to say that a company of 59 men, called the Fayette volunteers, in attempting to join the camp of Col. Caldwell, were cut off, and took position in a thicket, from which they defended themselves against an infinitely superior force until completely cut to pieces; 33 of the number were found dead on the field, and the remainder supposed to have been made prisoners of war.

The latest accounts from the seat of war, mention that Gen. Wall had been compelled to evacuate Bexar, and fall back 24 miles to the Medinas. A Mexican prisoner of war reports that Gen. W. was daily expecting a reinforcement of 1500 men under Gen. Ampudias.

Col. Caldwell, with 600 men, is between the Rio Grade and the main body of the Mexican army.

The report of the burning of the city of Austin is contradicted.—*Bee.*

The Boston American recently asked the Editor of the Portland American, how his marm did—to which the Portland Editor replies as follows;

"She's nicely, and in the enjoyment of good health, and a clear conscience, owing to her thorough democracy.

"We reccollect when we were to start off from parental influence into the world, how the good old lady placed her spectacles [illegible] end of her blessed and venerable nose, and among other excellent advice, warned us, as we valued our peace of mind, to be true to our country and Old Hickory. "Take care of them ere Federals, son. They were tories in the Revolution, and have been so ever since. Don't have nothing to do with them." That's the right sort of "Marm."

Married,

In this County, on the 20th ult., by Benj. Morrow, Esq., Mr. *Gabriel Rodden* to Miss *Caroline Cook*.

In this County, on the 26th ult., by John Stewart, Esq., Mr. *John M. Swan* to Miss *Mary*, daughter of Mr. John Starns.

In Salisbury, on Thursday the 20th ult., by Rev. John D. Scheck, Mr. *Drewry Smith* to Miss *Mary Jacobs*, daughter of the late George Jacobs.

In Rowan county, on the 12th ult., by the Rev. John D. Hall, Col. *Joseph P. Caldwell*, of Statesville, to Miss *Amanda*, daughter of Capt. John McCulloch, of Rowan county.

On the 5th ult., at Cannonsburg, Pa., by the Rev. Wm. Burnett, Mr. *Isaac G. McLaughlin*, of North Carolina, to Miss *Margaretta A. Black*, daughter of Mrs. Munro of Cannonsburg. Also, at the same place, on the 11th, by Rev. J. Ramsey, Mr. *Joseph L. Cochran*, of North Carolina, to Miss *Elizabeth Balentine*, of Cannonsburg.

Died,

In this County, on the 23d ult., *Emily*, daughter of Mr. Daniel McLeod, aged about 8 years.

In this County, on the 17th ult., Mr. *Telemacus Alexander*, aged about 48 years, leaving a wife and eleven children, most of them small, to mourn a loss to them irreparable.

In this County, on the 19th ult., Mrs. *Mary Harrison*, consort of Capt. N. A. Harrison, aged 47 years, and 14 days, leaving a husband and family of children to lament their bereavement. Mrs. H. had been a member of the Presbyterian Church for 27 years previous to her death, and died in the triumphs of the christian faith.

In this County, on the 24th ult., *James R. Alexander*, son of the late Elias Alexander, aged about 20 years.

In this County, on Wednesday, 5th ult., Mrs. *Rebecca Conder*, consort of Lewis Conder, and daughter of J. Crowell, Esq., in the 36th year of her age, leaving a disconsolate husband and five small children to mourn their loss.

Also, on Tuesday, the 12th ult., Mr. *Adam Crowell*, brother to the above, in the 32d year of his age, leaving a distressed wife and one child to mourn their irreparable loss.

In Lincoln county, on the 24th ult., Mr. *Rufus Goodson*, son of the late Abner Goodson, aged about 24 years. Mr. G. was a worthy, industrious young man, much esteemed by all who knew him. His early death has carried anguish to the hearts of an effectionate widowed mother, and several brothers and sisters.

In Davie county, on the 24th ult., Major *John Locke*, aged about 57 years.

In Salisbury, on the 26th ult., the Rev'd *Timothy J. Cronin*, administering divine of the Catholic Church laboring in the Charleston Diocese. The Rev. deceased was a native of Ireland, and although in a land of strangers, he was surrounded by friends, for none learned to know him, but to love him. He was a gentleman, a scholar, and above all, a devout Christian. By those to whom he ministered, his loss is great, for in his strong devotion to his pastoral charge, he could have no rival, and in fine, beloved by them, respected by all who knew him. He was a wise and a good man.—*Com.*

Near Salisbury, on the 16th instant, after a painful illness, which she bore with unmurmuring fortitude, Mrs. *Augusta M. Locke* wife of William [illegible] Esq. But six short months have gone by since her marriage, and the scene is [illegible] changed to the house of lamentation and woe.

Awake, old Drum!....At a meeting of the Democracy of Albany on the 19th ultimo, it was resolved to fire a national salute of one hundred guns between the hours of 6 and 7 on Thursday evening, in honor of the recent Democratic victories in Louisiana, Maryland, New Hampshire, Georgia, North Carolina, Illinois, Missouri, Indiana, Pennsylvania, and the brilliant and glorious triumph in Ohio.

The Cotton Trade.—An illustration of the immensity of the cotton trade is afforded by the fact that the destruction of 55,000 or 60,000 bales by the great fire in Liverpool, produced no effect upon prices

Markets.

FAYETTEVILLE, OCT. 26.

Brandy, peach,	45	*Lead, bar,*	7 to 8
do apple,	33 to 36	*Mackerel,*	none
Bacon,	7½ to 8	*Molasses,*	25 to 28
Beeswax,	27 to 28	*Oats,*	30 to 35
Butter,	12½ to 15	*Oil, linseed,*	80 to 90
Balerope,	8 to 10	*Nails, cut,*	6
Coffee,	11 to 12	*Powder, keg,*	$6 50
Cotton,	7¼ to 7½	*Rags*	2½
do bagging,	to 20	*Sugar, brown,*	6½ to 10
Corn, (scarce)	45 to 50	*lump,*	14
Candles, F F,	17	*loaf,*	15 to 18
Flour,	$4½ to $5½	*Salt, bushel,*	50 to 60
Feathers,	25 to 30	*sack,*	$2 25 to 2 50
Flaxseed,	$1 to 1 25	*Tallow,*	10 to 10½
Hides, green,	4 to 5	*Tobacco, leaf,*	1½ to 2½
do dry,	12½ to 14	*Wheat,*	80 to 90
Iron,	5 to 5½	*Whiskey,*	28 to 30
Lard,	6 to 7	*Wool,*	15 to 20

4-4 *sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture,* 7 *cents pr yd.*
3-4 *do do do* 5½ *do*
30 *inch do, (heavy)* *do* 7 *do*
Cotton Yarn, numbers 5 *to* 10, 14 *to* 18

COLUMBIA, S. C., OCT. 27.

Bagging, hemp,	20 to 24	*Corn,*	50 to 62
tow,	18 to 24	*Oats,*	60 to 70
Balerope,	8 to 14	*Peas,*	none
Bacon, hams,	8 to 14	*Lard,*	10 to 12
shoulders,	3 to 7	*Lead,*	8 to 11
sides,	5 to 8	*Molasses,*	31½ to 40
Butter,	12½ to 20	*Nails, cut,*	6½ to 7
Candles, sperm,	35 to 45	*Oil, linseed,*	90 to $1
tallow,	12 to 14	*tanner's,*	$1
Cheese, northern,	12½	*Rice, bushel,*	$3 to 3 50
Coffee, cuba,	11 to 13	*Sugar, brown,*	11 to 13
java,	16 to 18	*loaf,*	16 to 18
rio,	11 to 12½	*lump,*	15 to 17
Cotton,	6 to 7¾	*Salt, sack,*	$2 50
Mackerel, No 1		*Soap, yellow,*	9 to 13
No 2		*Shot, all sizes,*	9 to 12
No 3	$10 to 10½	*Tallow,*	12 to 14
Flour, new,	$6 to 6½	*Teas,*	80 to $1 25

REMARKS.

Cotton.—A decline of 1-8 to 1-4 of a cent has taken place since our last report, in consequence of the unfavorable advices from Europe. The market has been brisk and animated, however, notwithstanding. The article has come in quite freely, met with prompt purchasers, at prices ranging from 6 to 7 3-8 cents, and in some instances 7 1-2 has been paid. On Thursday last, about 1,800 bales were purchased from wagons.

Groceries, &c.—There is no material change in prices. The stocks are large, and the merchants anxious to sell, at moderate profits. *Flour* has declined, and country Flour is selling from wagons at $6 00 to 6.50.—*Carolinian.*

Charleston, Oct. 24.—Cotton 6½ to 8¾—principal sales at 7½ to 8 cents. Sugar, coffee, and molasses, but little doing, and no alteration in prices. Flour $4 75 cash. Bacon, midlings 6 to 6½; shoulders 5½ to 5¾; hams 9 to 9½. Salt $1 25 per sack, Liverpool.

CHERAW, OCT. 25.

Beef, in market,	3 to 4	*Flour,*	$5 to 6 50
Bacon, fm wag.	6 to 8	*Feathers,*	30½ to 32
retail,	7 to 8	*Hides, green,*	5
Butter,	12½ to 15	*dry,*	10
Beeswax,	22 to 25	*Iron,*	5 to 6
Bagging,	20 to 25	*Lard,* (scarce)	7 to 8
Balerope,	10 to 12½	*Leather, sole,*	22 to 28
Coffee,	12½ to 15	*Lead, bar,*	8 to 10
Cotton,	6 to 7¼	*Molasses,*	35 to 40
Corn, (scarce)	50 to 62	*Nails, cut,*	7 to 8

NEW and extraordinary invention!!!—FRANCIS'S HIGHLY IMPROVED MANIFOLD WRITER, By this wonderful invention a letter and duplicate can be written in one operation with more ease and greater facility than a single letter with an ordinary pen and ink.

To the mercantile, professional, and travelling part of the commnnity this truly great invention is of inestimable value, as it is a great saving of time, trouble, and expense. The principal advantage to be derived from the manifold writer is, that a copy of any document may be kept without any additional trouble to the writer, and without any necessity of using either an inkstand or a pen. The instrument used for writing is an agate point, consequently it never wears by use. For banks, insurance offices, merchants, men of business generally, lawyers, postmasters, editors, reporters, public officers, and all who may be desirous of preserving copies of their letters, documents, &c. with an immense saving of time and the satisfaction of having an exact copy of what they have written, this will be found invaluable.

The following is from the Chairman of the Committee on Chemicals, oppionted by the managers of the American Institute at their late Fair:

"The judges appointed by the Managers of the Fair of the American Institute, held at Niblo's Garden, October, 1841, report, that we have examined into the merits of Francis's Manifold Writer, and find it to be a very ingenious and useful contrivance, by which two or more letters, or other documents, may be written at once. The ink used is not in a liquid state, but consist of a composition applied to sheets of paper. The nature of this composition is such that it is not liable to change color by exposure to the air or moisture; nor is it easily removed from paper by chemical agents.

"The principal advantage to be derived from a use of the Manifold Writer is, that a copy of any document may be kept without any additional trouble to the writer, and without the necessity of using either an inkstand or a pen. It is stated that a copyright is secured. We consider Mr. Francis deserving a reward from the Institute.

(Signed) "JAS. R. CHILTON, M. D. Ch'n."

Consequently a medal was awarded.

Francis's Manifold Writer has now been in successful operation over two years, during which time the proprietor has had the pleasure of receiving the unfeigned approbation of all whose observation has come under. This article entirely supersedes the copying press or anything even known for writing or copying letters.

The proprietor has lately made great improvements in this article. The paper is of the best quality manufactured in the United States, being made for the Manifold writer expressly to his order. The ruling of them which has for some time been thought impossible, has at length been brought to perfection, for which a copyright has been secured. The copying books are bound in a variety of forms and sizes, varying in price, to suit every capacity.

Stationers and Country Merchants in general will find it to their advantage to procure the article, as they meet with a ready sale. A liberal deduction made to those who buy by wholesale.

Newspapers or magazines throughout the country copying the above entire without alteration or abridgement (including this notice) and giving it twelve inside insertions shall receive a copy subject to their order by sending a paper containing the advertisement to the office of the subscriber.

[illegible] Williams street,
19-1wis corner Maiden Lane, New York.

Notice.

THERE will be application made to the next Legislature of North Carolina, to pass a law relative to the election of Wardens of the Poor for Mecklenburg county.

September 1, 1842.

SALE OF

Valuable Mills.

AS Executrix of the last will and testament of John Williamson, deceased, I shall offer for sale, *on the 18th day of November next*, on the premises, that valuable property situated on McAlpin's Creek, formerly known as

FOSTER'S MILLS.

The sale will be public, and the terms made known at the time the property is offered.

All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are requested to bring them forward; and those indebted to said estate are requested to make speedy settlement.

SARAH E. WILLIAMSON, Executrix.

October 25, 1842. 84...ts.

One Hundred and Fifty Dollars REWARD.

BROKE the Jail of Lincoln county, North Carolina, on the night of the first June last, a woman by the name of *Mary Hinkle*, who was convicted of murder at the Spring Term of Lincoln Superior Court, 1842. Mary Hinkle is the wife of Lewis Hinkle;—she is a small woman, fair complection, black eyes, black hair, and supposed to be about 30 years of age. The above reward will be given for the delivery of the said Mary Hinkle to me in Lincolnton, N. C. PAUL KISTLER, Jailor.

October 27, 1842. 81...f

PROSPECTUS OF TLE Congressional Globe and Appendix

THESE works have such a wide circulation, and have been so universally approved and sought after by the public, that we deem it necessary only in this prospectus to say that they will be continued at the next session of Congress, and to state, succintly, their contents, the form in which they will be printed, and the prices for them.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress. The speeches of the members are abridged, or condensed, to bring them into a reasonable or readable length. All the resolutions offered, or motions made, are given at length, in the mover's own words; and the yeas and nays on all the important questions. It is printed with small type—brevier and nonpareil—on a double-royal sheet, in quarto form, each number containing 16 royal quarto pages. It is printed as fast as the business done in Congress furnishes matter enough for a number. The first four weeks of a session usually furnish matter enough for two or three numbers a week. The coming session of Congress will furnish matter enough, we suppose, for twenty-five or thirty numbers.

The Appendix is made up of the PRESIDENT's annual message, the reports of the principal officers of the Government that accompany it, and all the long speeches of members of Congress, written out or revised by themselves. It is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe, and usually makes about the same number of pages. There are not so many numbers published the first weeks of a session, as there are numbers of the Congressional Globe; because the members are slow in writing out their speeches. But towards the close of a session the numbers are published more frequently than the Congressional Globe.

Each of these works is complete in itself, but it is necessary for every subscriber who desires a full knowledge of the proceedings of Congress, to have both; because, then, if there should be an ambiguity in the synopsis of the speech, or any denial of its correctness, as published in the Congressional Globe, the reader may turn to the Appendix, to see the speech at length, corrected by the member himself.

Now, there is no source but the Congressional Globe and Appendix, from which a person can obtain a full history of the proceedings of Congress.—GALES & SEATON's Register of Debates, which contained a history, was suspended in the year 1837, and has not since been resumed. It cost about five times as much for a session as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and did not contain a equal amount of matter, a great portion of the current proceedings being omitted. The speeches of both parties are published in the Daily Globe, and in the Congressional Globe and Appendix: other papers publish their *own side* only. We are enabled to print the Congressional Globe and Appendix at the low rate now proposed, by having a large quantity of type, and keeping the Congressional matter that we set up for the Daily and Semi-weekly Globes standing for the Congressional Globe and Appendix.

Complete indexes to both the Congressional Globe and Appendix are printed at the close of each session, and sent to all subscribers for them.

The reports of the Congressional Globe and Appendix are not in the least degree affected by the party bias of the Editors. They are given precisely as written out by the Reporters and the Members themselves. And the whole are subject to the revision and correction of the speakers, as they pass in review in our daily sheet, in case any misunderstanding or misrepresentation of their remarks should occur.—We make a daily analysis of the doings in Congress and give our opinions in it freely; but this is published only in the Daily, and Semi-weekly, and Weekly Globes. The Daily Globe is $10, the Semi-weekly Globe $5, and the Weekly Globe $2, per annum, *in advance*. The Weekly Globe is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and a complete index made to it at the end of the year.

Both Houses of Congress take the Congressional Globe and Appendix for their committee rooms, and for the libraries of Congress. So confident are we that all who may subscribe for these works will be pleased with them, that we hereby pledge ourselves to take them back and refund the money to all who shall be dissatisfied. If any persons shall have any of the previous volumes on hand, and shall wish to dispose of them, if they will send them to us, we will send to them the like number of the future volumes. The Whig Members of Congress, who did not subscribe for these works at first, are now almost compelled to have the back numbers, to enable them to understand the previous legislation of Congress.—We have back numbers on hand; but we can dispose of them, and all may be returned to us.

TERMS.

For the Congressional Globe, $1 per copy.

For the Appendix, $1 per copy.

Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for $5; twelve copies for $10; and so on in proportion for a greater number.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, *postage paid*, at our risk. By a rule of the Post Office Department, postmasters are permitted to frank letters written by themselves, containing money for subscriptions.

The notes of any bank, current where a subscriber resides, will be received by us at par.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be in Washington by the 10th of December next, at farthest.

☞ *No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.*

BLAIR & RIVES.

AGRICULTURE.

[Read before the New Jersey State Agricultural Society.]

REPORT ON RUST AND MILDEW.

MR. PRESIDENT: Your committee in their endeavor to investigate the subject of mildew and rust on wheat, and what may be in some measure preventives, will first present to your consideration some circumstances which have occurred under our observation, to show that it is not in the power of us short-sighted mortals, with our puny arm, to contend against the overruling providence of God: occurrences arise which are not in the power of man to foresee, govern, or controul. In confirmation of this view of the subject we present the following cases.

One of our farmers had an extraordinary piece of wheat, which he thought out of danger, it was so near ripe. On a very hot day, between the hours of one and three o'clock, there came a small cloud over, which completely drenched the field of wheat. A death like stillness succeeded; the cloud passed away; the sun shone intensely hot. The owner in this state of the case, went to examine the wheat, as it was much pressed down by the shower; he immediately observed a continual ticking, or snapping noise in every direction in the wheat. The straw was fine and bright, but upon examination he perceived it bursting in short splits of a fourth of an inch long, and the sap exuding in thousands of places. A day or two after, the whole field was darkened with rust and the wheat of very little value. It does not appear that these circumstances take place while the wheat is growing, but only at this critical state of ripening.

On my neighbour White's farm, some years since, was one of the heaviest pieces of wheat straw I ever saw, remarkably fine, and nearly ripe. I had also a good piece advancing fast to maturity: on a close warm morning, a small cloud of fog arose from the meadow and gradually covered the two fields, but was not a general fog; being very still, it remained hovering over the fields until the hot sun dissipated the vapour. Being acquainted with the above case, I was alarmed for the wheat and watched over it with deep interest. When the sun had somewhat dried the straw, and warmed it, the straw began to burst with a continual ticking noise, the sap exuding at all these little splits. In a day or two the fields were black with rust, except some small spots, which are worthy of notice. An acre or two of mine was so near ripe that the wheat was tolerable good, and the rust on this part of a reddish brown. In Mr. White's field there were some trees which kept the intense heat of the sun from the straw: there was tolerable wheat, also. The rest of the fields would scarcely pay for gathering and threshing.

A question of importance arises on these two cases. Was this injury, a fungus, the very fine seeds of which flat about and attach themselves to the straw, as some of our learned Agricultural writers tell us? or is it the sap of the straw that ran out and was dried up on the straw, and was reddish or black according to its state of ripeness or fulness of sap?

Your committee are decidedly of the opinion, that the sap being lost at this critical time of ripening, is the true cause of the shrinking in the grain.

Some of our most judicious Agricultural writers have taught us, that the leaves of Indian corn above the ear, cannot be taken off at the time of ripening, without detriment to the corn, causing it to shrink in the grain.

Your committee made an experiment in this case, when the corn was nearly ripe, stripping some rows, and leaving others, over several acres. At husking time it was evident that on the rows that were stripped, many of the ears were considerably shrunk in the grain, so much so as to be loose on the cob; the ears on the rows that were not stripped, showed none of those shrivelled grains, thus showing in the most satisfactory manner the damage sustained by removing the leaves above the ears.

Your committee think they are fully sustained in their conclusion on the wheat, by the parallel case of injury sustained by the corn in the removal of the leaves, which at this critical time have the only nourishment to sustain the corn in ripening. So of the wheat straw; the bottom is dead in a great degree; but from the upper joint to the ear, is full of nourishment to sustain the wheat in ripening, and this is the part that suffers the loss of sap. The under part of the straw is ripe, and passed through the state in which it can suffer loss, and we often find it bright and tough at the bottom, when the top will scarcely make a band.

These two cases fully demonstrate the impossibility of any management in the power of man, always to insure a crop of wheat safe against the destructive effects of rust. Yet a kind Providence has left us so many means by which we may reduce this loss, and in some measure approach to this very desirable security, that they are worthy of our attentive consideration, and practical experiment.

Mildew and rust are more common now, than before that scourge, the Hessian fly, appeared in this State. Previous to that time the wheat was sown the last of August, and the first of September, tillered largely, obtained great strength of roots, and was but little injured by winter frosts; the effect of which was to produce strong, bright straw, with but few leaves; the consequence of which was but little mildew and rust.

The fly having totally cut off the wheat, put the farmers on many schemes to meet this ruinous enemy. Among the experiments tried manuring high just at seed time, and sowing late, was much depended on. But disappointment frequently followed from mildew or rust. As the wheat was often sown late in October it ought to have had three bushels of seed to the acre, instead of three pecks, or one bushel, the usual quantity then sown. Being sown so late, the plants had no time to tiller, or multiply and strengthen their roots and stalks; of course the winter weakened and thinned the plants, which made the wheat still later in the season; and when highly manured, the straw was full of leaves, very succulent, usually mildewed, and almost certainly rusted—of course, a crop of small value.

At the difficult time of obtaining a small lot of wheat, one of your committee, in a conversation with an Englishman who had had a very successful [illegible] of wheat on Penn's Manor, fully stated the difficulties as above narrated. He considerately replied, that there appeared to be too prominent errors in the then practice—the manuring so late, and sowing so little seed.

Ques. What injury by late manuring?

Ans. Apt to make the straw very succulent and full of leaves.

Ques. What quantity of seed ought to be sown?

Ans. Increase the quantity till it fully occupies the ground, making the straw fine and but few leaves.

This short history of the difficulties, and means made use of to obtain a small lot of wheat immediately after the fly came, your committee thought might be of use in further examining the subject. It shows the progress we have made at the present time in better cultivation, earlier manuring, earlier sowing, and doubling the quantity of seed sown.

First Means.—The means of prevention; first a good dry, loamy soil, well prepared by cultivation, not too recently manured, that by cultivation there may be a good assimilation of manure to soil, the more complete the better. Cover the seed about two inches deep, either with drill or plough, that it may have a good hold of the soil and not be thrown out by winter frosts.

Second Means.—Quantity of seed sown must depend on the judgment of the farmer. The strength of the soil, the size of the grains, &c., must be taken into consideration. The grains of some wheat are almost as long again as some others, and some kinds tiller more than others; at any rate let the ground be fully occupied, that no weeds or trash occupy the ground and fill the void spaces between the wheat, or thin places, which will be full of leaves and sap, of course rust. Such thin places, by unequal sowing, were observable in some fields, this year, by their dingy or rusty appearance, whereas, the rest of the land sown was bright and good.

Time of Sowing.—As early sown wheat produces the strongest straw and fewest leaves, and not so liable to be laid with wet, nor so apt to be thrown out of the ground by winter frosts, these reasons recommend it as a preventive to rust.

At what particular time wheat ought to be sown, to escape both fly and rust, is not easy to settle, but should the fly cease its depredations, early in September, say from the 18th to the 20th, would be advisable for the various reasons assigned above. The late sown wheat sometimes succeeds under particular cultivation and soil; still the chances against it are as ten to one.

Kind of Wheat.—In a former communication your committee recommended the Mediterranean wheat as most safe. Hitherto the fly has not touched it. It has the same character at the south, as we see by the Farmer's Register,—being untouched there. This is strongly in its favour. It is also less liable to rust than any kind we are acquainted with. But other kinds may offer, and upon trial be found preferable to the Mediterranean. The Goldenrock now upon trial may offer some advantages. It has a strong, short straw, not so liable to get down by wet as some other kinds, and said to be of excellent quality for flouring.

Means of Improvement.—We see abroad in the land and around us, among the farmers, a more certain means of improvement than any thing your committee can offer.—A spirit of inquiry; a wakeful ambition to meet the difficulties of their profession; a desire to obtain the best seeds, to produce the best quality and greatest quantity of their various products; this, my friends, is the surest foundation of all permanent improvement. These hitherto dormant faculties, if kept aroused and active, will produce results in ten years from this time, that will surprize us all, for we are well persuaded that New Jersey is capable of producing four-fold what the land now produces.—*Farmer's Cabinet.*

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

ECONOMY.

MESSRS. EDITORS: According to the reports from all parts of our vast country, it would appear that the crop of wheat, rye, oats and grass, have been good. The wheat and rye will probably not prove quite so heavy as was at one time anticipated; the rust having at a late period in the season, done considerable injury. In some districts of Maryland and Virginia, this injury was very serious. Still the crops above mentioned, throughout the country, will be full average ones. And I know nothing more thoroughly calculated to revive the drooping aspect of the times, than good crops, *economical habits*, and cheerful spirits. Should the autumn add to the summer's abundance, and give us a full crop of Indian corn, that *prince* of grains—and should the cotton and tobacco crops of the South prove also luxuriant, our garners will be overflowing, and we may hope, that however the means of many may be inconveniently reduced, the prospect of suffering will be greatly diminished, and we need have little fear of *starvation* threatening us, by the side of *poverty*. The wheat harvest in England has promised favorably, and unless a foreign market shall open extensively, the products of our fields must necessarily command low prices. With abundance in the market, a limited demand and withal, a deranged and crippled state of our monied institutions, and money matters generally, it will of course be more difficult than it has sometimes been, to make cash sales of our grain, beef, pork, &c., that will at all pay the expense of raising and getting them to market.—Wages continue high, notwithstanding we hear so much said about the *thousands* that are thrown out of employment. We have all, however, long ago observed, that the price of labor is slow to fall, though the products of it may have greatly diminished in value. What then is to be done? With overflowing garners, and all the *potentialities* of living, is the farmer to be obliged to hang his head in cheerlessness? We trust not. The farmer who is in debt, or living on rented land, and depending entirely upon the yearly products of his farm,—if he would rise above the perplexities of a city business must bring all his wits into play; put on his *studying cap*, and *practice retrenchment*. He must study *economy* in every *particular*. I know from experience, that a system of *cash* payments, for all we buy, is among the very best, and most efficient incentives to this necessary virtue. The good credit and fair character of many a farmer, have placed him upon his *last legs*, and their abuse has proved his ruin. I don't mean that a farmer shall *never* make use of his *credit:* but it is so easy to buy what we *think* we need, when *pay day* is put off for six months or a year, that the temptation to purchase what we might well do without, is oftentimes so strong, that its indulgence leads to the [illegible]

Let us then pay the *cash* for what we buy, and we will save in the purchase, five or ten per cent.;—we shall often avoid buying what we only *imagine* we need, and spare ourselves the harrassment of *unpaid* bills—the *chagrin* of working for a "dead horse." Our better half will examine the old coat and see if it won't bear turning—we'll make the old carriage jog along for another year or two, or three; and when the *younkers* ask for some indulgence they can well do without, we'll put our hand in the pocket, and finding it *minus*, bid them *wait awhile*. There are a thousand ways to economize in our expenditures, without diminishing the comforts of a family. We shall thus find it convenient to educate our children properly, and to furnish them with that food for the mind, which really adds to life's comforts, and gives respectability to their calling, whatever it may be.

Let none mistake me, and suppose I would plead for a *false economy*, that would save at the *spigot* and waste at the *bung*. Such for instance, as raising *poor* stock, when *good* might just as easily be had; keeping on hand miserable tools, that murder the business and cause more delay in the using than the difference of price between them and good ones; or in taking up the idea, that we can't afford, these hard times, to take a weakly newspaper! No, no; I advocate no such *mismanagement;* I hold that good stock and good tools, are cheaper than poor ones; and that no *implement* on the farm, of ten times its cost, will more conduce to the farmer's interest, than a good newspaper—the Cabinet, for instance. I plead for such care in our expenditures, as will restrain us within our means—a care that will limit us to the *necessaries* and *comforts* of life, until we can really afford its *luxuries*.

A LEARNING FARMER.

Recipe.—Washington Cake—This cake derives is name from the fact that it was a great favorite at the table of Gen. Washington; the last two years of his life, it always formed one of the delicacies of his breakfast table, and is considered one of the standing dishes at a Virginia dejeune.

Recipe for making.—Take two lbs. of flour, one quart of milk, with an ounce of butter heated together, put the milk and butter into the flower when it is about luke warm, add a penny's worth of yeast, three eggs and a tea-spoonful of salt, place it in pans over night, and bake it in the morning, in a quick oven for three quarters of an hour.

R. C. Carson & Co.

Are now receiving and opening, direct from New York and Philadelphia, a large and well selected stock of

FALL AND WINTER

GOODS,

DRY GOODS HARDWARE

WHICH they offer at unusually low prices for cash. Their assortment comprises every variety and description of Goods, part of which are as follows:

50 pieces blue, black, and fancy Cloths and Cassimeres,
23 pieces do. Satinett, and Kentucky Janes,
50 pieces whitney and negro Blankets,
20 pieces red, white, and green Flannels,
3 dozen gentlemen's pilott and beaver Over-Coats,
300 pieces dark and fancy Calicoes,
200 pieces 3-4 and 4-4 brown Domestic,
50 pieces bleached Shirtings,
30 pieces dark and colored Mous-de-lanes,
Black and colored Silks,
Eolians and alpacca Lusters, a new article for Ladies' dresses,
20 pieces heavy 43 and 44 inch Bagging,
500 pair coarse negro Shoes,
150 pair gentlemen's Boots,
A complete assortment of ladies' and misses Shoes,
10 dozen ladies' and misses Bonnets,
20 cases gentlemen's fur and beaver Hats,
150 boxes Lorillard's scotch Snuff,
6,000 pounds nails and brads at $6½ by the keg,
Hardware, Saddlery, Crockery, and Groceries.;

Together with a general assortment of Fancy and Staple Goods, to which they respectfully invite the attention of the public.

R. C. CARSON & Co.

Charlotte, Oct. 1, 1842. 81....4w.

Charlotte Female Academy.

THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Wednesday, 12th October next.

All the various Literary and Ornamental branches will be taught, and the same rates of tuition charged as heretofore.

The Music Department will be continued and the charge per Session reduced to $23 00.

Board with the principal in the Academy can be had at $8 50 per month.

S. D. NYE HUTCHISON, Prin.

Sept. 19, 1842. 81....4w.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Lincolnton, N. C., on the 1st of October, 1842.

A....James Abernathy, S. W. Aderhold.

B....E. A. & R. Brevard 2, R. T. Brumby, Benj. Beal, Alfred Black, John Bradshaw, John Bird, Dr. C. D. Bobo, John Brown, Gen. Joseph Barringer.

C....John Colvard, Abner H. Custon, Adaline B. Cauble, Jacob Criscoe, Michael Carpenter & J. Hovis, Levy A. Carver, Joseph Carpenter.

D....Barnard Dougherty, Daniel Dellinger, Jr., Michael Davis, Peter Deck.

E....Isaac Erwin, B. M. Edney 2, Joseph B. England 2, James Elleott, Pollyan Edwards, Nathaniel Edwards.

F....H. Flower, David Friday.

G....H. W. Guion, Dr. Wm. J. Gunter, Ephraegm Goodson.

H....John Houver, Ann Hambright, Jacob Haus, Abm. Haviner, John Haynes, Catharine Haviner, Henry Hope.

J....F. J. Jetton, Mrs. Mary A. Jetton, Wm. Jenks, Elias Jarrett, Michael Kock.

L....Messrs. Leonard & Boyden, James Long, Susana Linhartt.

M....Rev. Samuel Murry, George Mosteller, A. McCoy, Maj. A. McLean, James Myres D. McBee.

N....Jordon Noe.

O....Dr. Jeremiah Oleary.

P....John J. Perkins.

R....Peter Reep, William O. Reid, John H. Robertson, Jr., Margaret O. Riley, John Ramsour, Catharine Rudesil H. R. Revels.

S....Ezikel Sullivan, Peter A. Summey, L. Steward, Samuel Sain, David Summey, Abram Smith, Joseph Sowether, Soloman Stroup, Jas. Sanders.

T....John Tucker, L. E. Thompson, Editor Lincoln Transcript.

W....N. P. Woody, Margaret Wilson, James Wilson David Whetslim & Jacob Helm[illegible]

J. HENDERSON, P. M.

Lincolnton, N. C., Oct. 1st, 1842. 81....tf.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF Valuable Property.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me by William Fullenwider, and for the purposes therein specified, I will sell at public sale, to the highest bidder, at the dwelling house of said Fullenwider, *on Thursday, the first day of December next*, the following property, to wit:

Ten head of Horses;

ABOUT 30 HEAD OF CATTLE;

One hundred head of HOGS;

Twenty head of Sheep.

ALSO;

ALL THE HOUSEHOLD AND

KITCHEN FURNITURE,

Farming Tools,

BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS,

Two Wagons and Gears

belonging to said Fullenwider,

And, *on Monday of December Court next*, at the Courthouse in Lincolnton, I will sell the following Tracts of Land, to wit:

One Tract containing 184 Acres,

On maiden Creek, joining Barringer and others. Also, a

Tract containing 281 Acres,

Joining Dr. W. Johnston and Srum's Land, known as the Jacob Epley tract.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

JOHN T. HAYS, *Trustee.*

Lincoln Co., Sept. 1, 1842. 83...2w.

State of North Carolina,

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Session, 1842.

Benj. S. Johnson, vs. Sarah Arney, and others. } Petition for sale of land for debt.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Franklin Arney, one of the heirs at law of Christian Arney, dec'd., is not an inhabitant of this State; It is therefore *ordered*, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," notifying the said defendant to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be opened and held for Lincoln county, at the Court House in Lincolnton, on the first Monday of December next, then and there to answer or demur to plaintiff's petition; otherwise, it will be heard *ex parte*, and the sale of the land ordered accordingly.

Witness, *Henry Cansler*, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 2nd Monday after the 3rd Monday of August, A. D. 1842, and in the 67th year of the Independence of said State.

H. CANSLER, Clk.

Printer's fee $5 60 83...6w.

State of North Carolina,

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Session, 1842.

Jemima Mitcham, vs. The Heirs of N. Mitcham. } Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Lawson Mitcham, Bartlett Mitcham, M. Mitcham, N. Mitcham, and Henry Mitcham, heirs at law of N. Mitcham, dec'd, are not inhabitants of this State; It is therefore *ordered*, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," notifying the said defendants to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be opened and held for the County of Lincoln, at the Court House in Lincolnton, on the first Monday of December next, then and there to answer or demur to plaintiff's petition; otherwise, it will be heard *ex parte*, and her prayer granted accordingly.

Witness, *Henry Cansler*, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 2nd Monday after the 3rd Monday of August, A. D. 1842, and in the 67th year of the Independence of said State.

H. CANSLER, Clk.

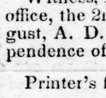
Printer's fee $5 60. 83...6w.

Dr. Charles J. Fox

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country. He may always be found at his office, No. 6, white row of the Mansion House, unless absent on professional engagements.

July 17, 1842. 71...r.

☞ REMOVAL. ☜



Dr. J. M. Happoldt

HAS removed to the Office directly opposite Maj. Joseph Smith's Hotel, where he may be found by his friends and the public, and consulted at all times, unless professionally engaged.

☞ A report has been industriously circulated for *effect*, relative to his charges. They have been pronounced extravagant. He takes this opportunity to state to the public, that he holds himself ready at any time to compare charges, and weigh his service with any of the Faculty. He wishes it to be distinctly understood, that his CHARGES *shall in all cases be* REASONABLE.

Jan. 4, 1842. 43...tf

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina for a division of Lincoln county. [Sept. 8, 1842. -tlm 79

To the Public.

YOU are hereby notified not to trust my wife *Cynthia Rodden* on my account, as she has left my bed and board without a just cause.

ANDREW RODDEN.

October 5th, 1842. 82...3w.

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina, to repeal the law establishing [illegible] Mecklenburg County Court.

August 9, 1842. 74...tml

Old Point-Comfort RE-OPENED.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING leased the *CHARLOTTE HOTEL*, formerly kept by Dr. Joshua D. Boyd, and more recently by Maj. Joseph Smith, announces to his friends and the public generally that he has re-opened it as a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT. The House and enclosures have been newly and thoroughly repaired expressly for the use of the subscriber. Intending to devote his whole time and attention to his House, the undersigned will spare no pains to render comfortable all who may give him a call. It will be his constant endeavor to keep a Table supplied with the best that can be afforded by a bountiful country; a Bar of choice Liquors; neat Rooms and clean Beds; polite and attentive Servants, an experienced Hostler and such accomodations at his Stables as will not be overlooked by travellers and others. To the travelling public he would say, call and test the accomodations at the Charlotte Hotel. His charges shall be moderate, to suit the embarrassed state of the times. The Charlotte Hotel is on mains treet, just square South of the Courthouse.

☞ Families accommodated with private dining Rooms when desired.

ALEXANDER ROBERTSON.

Charlotte, N. C., Oct. 25, 1842. 83...r

Carolina Inn,

CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA.

THE above Establishment, situated on main-street, north of the Court House, in the Town of Charlotte, N. C., is still kept open by the undersigned for the accommodation of the public. The proprietor feels confident of his ability to give entire satisfaction to all who may patronise his House. The travelling public will find at the Carolina Inn every comfort, convenience and attention necessary to refresh and reinligorate both man and horse. Particular pains will be bestowed on the Table, Bar, and Beds—that every thing shall be in the most sumptuous and neat order;—and the Stables will always be supplied with abundance and attended by faithful, experienced Hostlers. In short, the subscriber is determined to keep up the accommodations at his House in a style unsurpassed by any similar establishment in the interior country. All he asks from the public is, to give him a call.

Drovers can at all times be supplied with convenient and well enclosed LOTS, on moderate terms, and furnished with grain at a low price.

JENNINGS B. KERR.

Charlotte, June 2, 1842. 65...r

Notice.

I Forwarn all persons from trading for a note given by me to *George Cremor*, for about one hundred and twelve dollars, and dated the 16th July, 1842. In a word, it is the only note I have out payable to a man of that name. He resides near Beatty's Ford, Lincoln County, N. C. Cremor is requested to come and take the property and bring my note, as the property I bought was unsound, and I do not intend to pay the same unless compelled to do so by law. THOMAS K. CURETON.

Cureton's Store, S. C., Aug. 15, 1842. 76...tls:J

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina, to amend the Patrol Law of Lincoln county, so as to have the Patrol appointed by the Captain's of the several beat companies, of the county.

Oct., 1842.

DR. KUHL'S MEDICINES

RESTORER OF THE BLOOD,

FOR

CHRONIC AND OTHER DISEASES.

WHETHER produced by bile, phlegm, from internal morbid matters, arising from badly cured old disorders, from the use of mercury, calomel, bark, &c.; or (in females) from the change of life, as specified in the Pamphlet.

Anti-Syphylitic Syrup.—This Medicine is in all Venereal Disorders a certain remedy.

Abyssinia Mixture, (in liquid and in paste,) celebrated for its speedy and perfect removal of Gonorrhœa and Gleet; also of the fearful results consequent on its improper treatment. A benefit will be visible in 12 hours.

Gold-Mine Balsam, for Bilious and Nervous Affections, Colds, &c.

Aromatic Extract, A liniment for Indigestion, Coldness in the Stomach, Numbness or Weakness in the Limbs, Rheumatism, &c.

Depurative Powder, for Bilious Affections, Bilious Fever, Headache, Disease of the Eyes, &c., which is to be taken in the Restorer.

Japan Ointment, for Piles, which is to be applied besides the Restorer.

Bengal Ointment, for Tetter, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Scaldhead, Eruptions of the Skin, and Foul Ulcers; is to be applied besides the Restorer.

Universal or Strengthening Plaster, for Diseases of the Chest, Dyspepsia, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Palsy, Paralysis, &c., which is in most all these cases to be used besides the Restorer.

Dr. Kuhl's Accoustic Oil, for Deafness and all other Auricular Complaints, which is to be used together with the Restorer.

Dr. Kuhl's Pamphlet, "Treatment" &c., entered according to Act of Congress, contains full directions for the use of all the above mentioned Medicines, and accompanies every remedy.

Persons wishing to procure any of Dr. Kuhl's Medicines, will please direct their orders, with the amount, (post-paid,) to DR. KUHL'S OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C., or Richmond, Va., or to any of the following Agents.

NORTH CAROLINA:

B. Oates, Druggist,	Charlotte,
J. F. & C. Phifer,	Concord,
J. & R. Sloan,	Greensborough,
Hargrave, Gaither & Co.	Lexington,
Jenkins & Biles,	Salisbury,
J. M. A. Drake,	Hillsborough,
C. C. Henderson,	Lincolnton,
James J. Horne,	Pittsborough.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Steele, Gunning & Co.,	York, C. H.
McLure, Brawley & Co.,	Chester, C. H.

The continuation of the list of Agents see Dr. K's. Pamphlet.

Charlotte, June 14, 1842. 66...1y

JOB PRINTING,

WE are prepared at this Office with a handsome supply of Fancy Type, to execute all kinds of

Job-Printing

in a very superior style, and a short notice. Orders will be thankfully received.

Jeffersonian Office, Charlotte, Mh 9, 1841.